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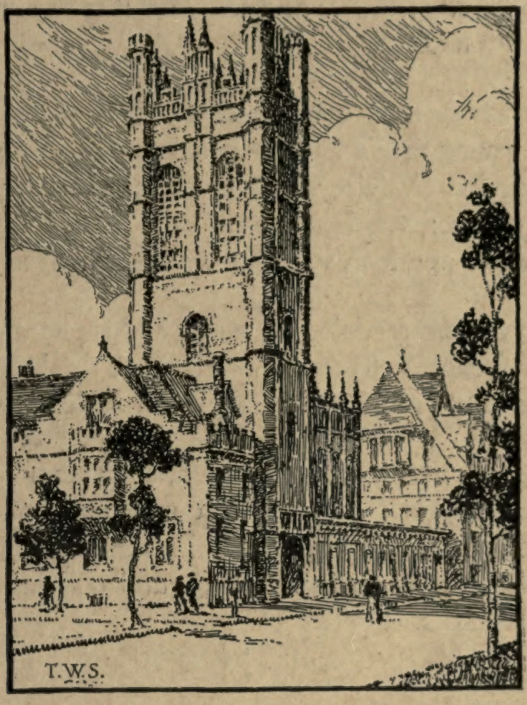

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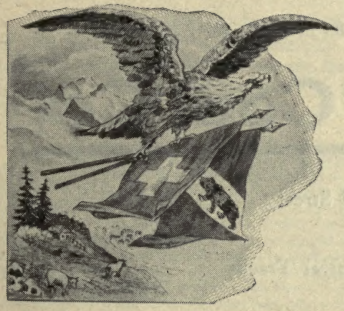

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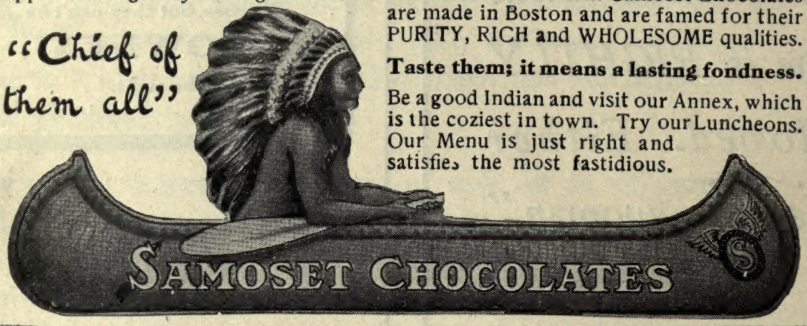

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Vol. I, No. 2 — DECEMBER, 1908 — NEW SERIES

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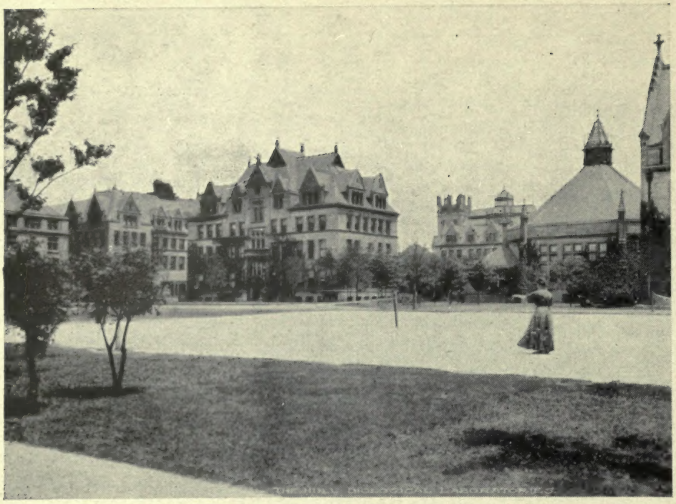

Physiology Building and Kent Theater from Ellis Avenue

Mandel Assembly Hall, Reynolds Club, and Mitchell Tower

North Front of Quadrangles from Hitchcock Hall to Mitchell Tower

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The University of Chicago Magazine

VOLUME I DECEMBER, 1908 NUMBER 2

LAW AND LAWYERS[1]

BY THOMAS R. MARSHALL
Governor-elect of Indiana

I HAVE deemed it appropriate to disclaim any originality whatever in the subject-matter of this address. The purpose has been rather to collate some of the things which in the course of years I have read with pleasure. The permutations of thought have been exhausted and new ideas have long since grown gray. The public speakers of today have become what the fops of England imagined the author of *Sartor Resartus* to be, mere tailors, who, either in hand-me-down or tailor-made suits, dress up old ideas so that they may make a presentable appearance upon the promenade. If, therefore, there should be anything interesting in this address, take the gifts the gods bear you and do not worry over the identity of their messenger.

The lawyer is older than I thought he was. The University of Pennsylvania lately sent an archaeological party into Mesopotamia. It unearthed the ruins of Nippur and among other discoveries found the vaults of an ancient firm of lawyers known as Murashu & Sons, and unless some Bret Harte has perpetrated a joke upon the distinguished scientists this firm of attorneys were engaged in active practice seven thousand years ago. One of the tiles found was a bill of sale for an emerald ring, and contained a guaranty that the set would not fall out for twenty years. Many of these tiles are now being deciphered, and they are showing that while conditions, civilization, and peoples have changed, principles are always the same. It is for this reason that the lawyer in all ages has been a

[1] Delivered on the occasion of the annual banquet of the Law School Association held at the Hotel Windermere, June 5, 1908.

regal character and has sat in the seat of power beside the high priest and the king.

These discoveries have upset my ancient ideal as to the origin of the lawyer. Not unlike many another good and evil, however, his origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. And yet we know he came after Adam, for no lawyer would have thought of saying, "The woman did tempt me and I did eat." He would have recognized at once the law of criminal conspiracy and would have seen that the man who stood guard at the gate was equally responsible with the man who struck the fatal blow in the house, and that so far as responsibility and punishment were concerned he might as well have pleaded guilty. He would have understood that in the commission of a crime all who directly or remotely, with knowledge, take a hand in its perpetration are guilty; that in such matters, as indeed in all moral affairs, there is neither principal nor agent; all are alike responsible. Indeed, the law and lawyers teach all a lesson worth the remembrance. Be sure that environment and opportunities will not excuse neglected duties nor palliate the crime of wasted moments. Nowhere and nohow can we shift to other shoulders the burden which we each should bear.

I assume, for I do not know, that in the early dawnings of the world, when among men with increasing flocks and herds and largesses of purple and fine linen there arose controversies, some man slow of speech, even as Moses was, possessing a brother of oily tongue, keen perception and ready wit, even as Aaron was, said to him, "Plead my cause;" and so, that which I doubt not in its beginning was a labor of love, has become in the lapse of centuries a livelihood for many men. Throughout the ages, from that time to this, many good and many evil things have been said of the profession, and yet somehow it has been true that where the profession has been the freest there there has been the largest liberty and the greatest advancement. Great men of all ages have testified to the high esteem in which the best men of our profession should be held. That profession has gone side by side with every moral and social reform, and the history of the world proves that the freer the lawyer and advocate in the discharge of his duties the larger has been the liberty and happiness of the realm. It is related of Peter the Great, the ancestor of the autocrats who still rule the Russias, that when he visited England, and while in Westminster Hall, he

heard two advocates contending before the Court of King's Bench. He inquired who they were as they grew loud, and doubtless eloquent, for all lawyers are eloquent; he was informed that they were lawyers pleading the cause of their clients. His laconic response was, "I have only two of them in my whole kingdom. I will go home and hang one of them and stop such wrangling;" and he and his descendants have been doing their level best ever since to throttle liberty, justice, and equality. How strong a contrast is the language of that Richelieu who made France great:

> Good my liege, for Justice
> All place a temple, and all season summer.
> . . . . Do you deny me Justice?
> For fifteen years while in these hands dwelt empire,
> The humblest craftsman—the obscurest vassal—
> The very leper shrinking from the sun,
> Though loathed by charity, might ask for Justice!
> Not with the fawning tone and crawling mien
> Of some I see around you—Counts and Princes—
> Kneeling for favors; but, erect and loud,
> As men who ask man's rights!

And it is perhaps true that many of the evils which came upon our old friend Job arose from the fact that he was unable to employ a lawyer, because he cries out in the bitterness of his anguish of soul, "O that one might plead with God as a man pleadeth for his neighbor."

It would be inappropriate upon this occasion to speak at any great length about the origin of the lawyer or to quote largely the words of esteem which have been spoken in his behalf. Let us see how in other ages he and the law wrought together for the doing of human justice. Among the ancient Egyptians lawyers were not permitted to plead in court. It was thought that they darkened the administration of justice. I do not know, but it may be this law of keeping silent is what turned so many of them into mummies. I do not care to have you take this view away with you as a scientific one, and yet it is fully as reasonable as some scientific theories every now and then advanced and seriously contended for. The Egyptian plaintiff wrote his cause of action and how much damages he thought he ought to have. To this the defendant answered in denial or avoidance. Then the plaintiff replied any new matter which he might have touching the alleged grievance, and thereupon the judges

took these papers, gravely considered them in the light of the written law, for Egypt had a code, and then made up their judgment as to which man ought to win. There were no oral decisions of causes. The chief justice took from his neck a chain from which was suspended an image known as Truth, and laid it upon the papers of the man who he thought ought to win, and thus was the judgment of the court pronounced. There have been times in the lives of all of us modern lawyers when we have felt like praying for some such system of deciding causes. How often we have cried out at the deep damnation of our taking off by some little court, have felt like Hamlet, that the decision was all "Words, Words, Words." And yet I fear my profession has the same fault that Shylock had—if the court be with us we cry, "A Daniel come to judgment;" if the court be against us the less we know of the law the better.

I wonder if views upon the subject are not largely tinctured with success in a lawsuit? If we win, "law is the perfection of reason;" if we lose, it is an instrument of crime and oppression. And yet I must say for the utility and value of the lawyer, both ancient and modern, that always he has depended upon the ability, purity, and integrity of the judges. When courts become corrupt and accept bribes and decide causes from caprice or friendship, it is not long until revolution is necessary to purify the social atmosphere. So notoriously corrupt were the courts of ancient Greece that Socrates refused to make any defense, saying that it was idle, that he had seen the guilty go acquitted and the innocent punished until he had lost all faith in courts and advocates. What a striking commentary this is upon that people who furnished so much that is beautiful in art and eloquent in speech, upon that people whose literature glitters with the beautiful thoughts of her lawyers, that people whose melodious language has preserved through centuries the words of the Great Advocate, Jesus of Nazareth. And yet this result perhaps was not so much the fault of the courts and the lawyers as it was the fault of the law of Athens, for Athens alone of all the Grecian states produced the lawyer and the advocate. The Spartan youth knew how to keep his own counsel and how to fight, but in the windy war of words he took no part and wielded no weapon. The lawyer of ancient Greece did not appear as he does now, openly avowing the cause of his client. It was generally the man who had an interest in the law suit who made the argument and conducted

the cause. Hence the party himself was his own advocate. Having an interest in the cause was gradually extended to mean the ties of relationship, so that a man might speak for his relatives; and then it was always permissible for advocates to appear and speak for the alien, for persons under age, and for women. In Athens the lawyer sat at home, advised with his client, and wrote his speech, which the client or some member of his family delivered before the court. But in Athens they had none save the professional juror. There were six thousand of them, divided into twelve lots of five hundred each. Usually five hundred sat in the trial of a cause, but sometimes several sections sat together, so that trying a law suit was like passing a resolution at a Democratic convention. The wages of a juror was an obulus a day, equal in our money to about six cents, and in purchasing value at the present time of one dollar and fifty cents. Jurors were paid for each day they attended. You may well imagine that there were not many absentees. A majority vote decided the cause.

Another strange thing in the law of Athens was the theory that a popular man was liable to become dangerous to the good of the state, and was liable to be tried upon the grounds of popularity. Upon the finding of guilty he was ostracized for the space of ten years, and his goods and lands were forfeited to the state. At the end of ten years, if he had dropped from public gaze, he could return and assume his place and property. Such was the strange way of rewarding a public-spirited citizen of those days. Fortunately it has not been re-enacted in America or certain distinguished citizens would not now be very sure of a nomination for the presidency of the United States.

In Rome, while the laws were engraved upon tablets of ivory and brass and set up in the Comitium that they might be known and read of all men, gradually the Roman emperors placed their base decrees so high upon the monuments that they were illegible. They were however enforced. You often hear the Roman Forum spoken of. In reality there were five of them. It is related of one Roman lawyer, Trachullus, that he had such a powerful voice that when he spoke he drowned all the voices in the other courts, and that he made so vast an impression that he succeeded in getting two judgments from two different courts at the same time, in the same cause.

The public took an interest in the trial of causes in Rome and

clamored for the acquittal or conviction of the persons accused. Decorum was lost sight of and the trial resembled much a political meeting. Cicero complained of this, especially when he was for the defense. Cicero also revised his arguments for publications, like the average congressman; for Milo, whom he unsuccessfully defended and whose defense is handed down to us, was said to have read Cicero's revised oration and to have exclaimed, "If Cicero had spoken thus I would not now be eating figs at Marseilles!"

The lawyer conducted his law suit in Rome in a theatrical way. Thus Brutus, weary of misrule, bore to the Roman Forum the bleeding body of the fair Lucretia, and as she lay there, her wounds, like Caesar's, spoke louder than all tongues. And so it was that one day in the Forum came a man, bowed down with the weight of years, gaunt poverty in his eye and squalid misery on his cheek. He told of eight and twenty hard-fought battles for Rome, of his home plundered, of usurious interest, and at last of his sons in chains to pay the debt. The people were aroused and imprisonment for debt was for a while at least abolished. With such a custom the Roman lawyer was not necessarily learned in the law. All he wanted was like many a modern lawyer, to get a chance at the jury, caring little for the law and less for the facts. There were learned counselors, it is true, a Scaevola or a Sulpicius—but times have changed and in this day it is unsafe for any lawyer to rest upon the judgment and discretion and knowledge of an elder brother. To every lawyer of today, above the cry of "Know thyself" is heard the louder voice of imperative necessity, "Know the law."

I may not speak further of the Roman lawyer than to say that six were allowed on a side. Whether they did as we do, divide one fee among six, or did as we ought to do, charge for six fees, I cannot say.

The French lawyer is the legitimate follower of his Roman ancestor. We imagine today that we have reached the forefront. Yet listen to the things which the lawyer of the fourteenth century swore not to do:

1. He was not to undertake just and unjust causes alike without distinction, nor maintain such as he undertook with trickery, fallacies, and misquotations of authorities.

2. He was not in his pleadings to indulge in abuse of the opposite party or his counsel.

3. He was not to exhibit a sordid avidity of gain, by putting too high a price on his services.

4. He was not to make any bargain with his client for a share in the fruits of the judgment he might recover.

5. He was not, under pain of being disbarred, to refuse his services to the indigent and oppressed.

I doubt whether the most exalted man alive ever kept nearer the duties of a clean-handed, high-minded lawyer than this oath defines them to be.

The history of the English and American lawyer has been the history of the growth of civil and religious liberty. What a galaxy of names! How we dwell on Coke and Blackstone and Chitty. How we despise and yet laugh at that tyrannical Lord Jeffrys, who took his jury with him over the almost impassable roads of then early England, how he kept them without food and drink until they agreed upon a verdict, and if they were particularly stubborn, dumped them out in the first convenient mud-hole. And then think of that Summers who made the reputation of the greatest constitutional lawyer in England in an eight-minute speech; of Mansfield and Pitt and Erskine—that Erskine who said that when he first arose to address an English jury he heard his children tugging at his coat-tails and crying, "Father, now is the time for bread;" of O'Connell, the Irish patriot, who had a perjured prosecuting witness swear that the name of the prisoner was in the hat he found and produced in court, and then, showing no name in the hat, demanded and received an immediate acquittal of his client; of Brougham and Ellenborough and Abingdon and Holt, and later on of Scarlet and Coleridge; and in America, Story and Webster and Choate and Randolph. Wherever English law and English liberty abide, there the English lawyer is part and parcel of this divine heritage. He aids the oppressed, rights wrongs, frowns upon prejudice, and everywhere gives to truth the only thing she asks—a hearing. He listens to your tale of woe, sympathizes with you in your sorrows, honestly administers your estate, is esteemed and looked up to by the better part of the community, is only suspected by the ignorant and the vicious, and is never called a liar except by way of joke.

And yet let not the lawyer imagine that in any of the ages it was his business to bear his burden with an eye single to his own glory. Let him read carefully from the annals of Greece and Rome and France, and he will find out that what Pasquier said to his son,

"Combat for the truth, not for victory," ought ever to be the motto of the lawyer. He will learn, as Sir Matthew Hale said, that "Fraud and falsehood are not part of your business." He will ascertain that neither anciently nor now has the lawyer warrant of law, gospel, or advice for being a trickster or a knave. He will ascertain that he is to follow the law for the purpose of dealing out equal and exact justice, and not for the purpose of winning his case. He will understand that as she is a jealous mistress so too he must be a loyal suitor. That he must sink self and selfishness in the higher ideal of serving the Blind Goddess. That what the statutes of the state point out to be his duty are indeed to be the lode-star of his life. That he shall not maintain any except just and equitable causes; that he ought to speak the truth ever, and never mislead court or jury by artifice or false statement of law or fact. That he must not be swayed by passion or interest in the commencement or continuance of causes; he must keep his client's secret inviolable, and must never reject from personal motives the cause of the defenseless or oppressed. It is his business indeed to be in its final analysis, the peace-maker of the community, for peace can only come anywhere by the doing of equal and exact justice among men. He may not gather to himself much of this world's goods. He may not array himself in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day, yet if he be loyal to his oath, conscientious in the discharge of his duty, and enthusiastic in the love of his profession, he will at last have gained for himself that which is better than lands or goods, the approbation of his own conscience, the confidence of his fellow-men, and he will have had the assurance that he has contributed somewhat to the onward march of civilization, to the fraternizing of human kind, to the placing of the world upon its only sure basis for permanent peace and prosperity, the equality of all men before the law and the exact administration of justice.

CHICAGO MEN AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

BY NED ALVIN MERRIAM, '08
Member of the American Team

THE group of American athletes who sailed last June for England to participate in the Olympic Games will always remember the celebration of their departure. We met in the rooms of the New York Athletic Club on the evening before we left to listen to the parting cheer of the staunch friends of American sportsmanship who had gathered to wish us godspeed. We were impressed with the responsibility of the part we were to play in the approaching international contests. Each member of the team was made to feel that the honor of the nation had been intrusted to him and that he was pledged to exert every particle of determined effort to insure the success of American athletics. On the following morning the good ship "Philadelphia" pushed out from the docks where countless flags were waving farewell, and we felt that the heart of the nation went with us.

The Olympic Games were definitely established as a revival of the old Grecian sports in 1896. They took on added significance, however, in their effort to create a wider interest in athletic sports and to promote comity among nations. This first attempt brought out nearly one thousand competitors but their performances, except in the case of the men from Great Britain and the United States, were very poor. The average high school athlete could outclass the majority of the foreigners in the runs, jumps, and hurdles. No attention whatever seemed to have been paid to matters of form and in general the ignorance of the continent in matters of track athletics was surprising.

It is difficult to imagine a better appointed place for the games than where they were held this year, in the Great Stadium. This is a permanent structure with a framework of steel and concrete and is used to seat the great crowds which attend the national cricket and football championship games. The immense amphitheater seats 68,000 people and affords standing room for 10,000 more. It incloses a cement bicycle track which in turn encircles a cinder running path, one-third of a mile in length. Inside the running track is a large open space where many of the events took

place. It contains the swimming tank, one hundred metres long, with diving platforms along its north side, and at both ends were erected the wrestling stages, each about four feet high. At various other places within this inclosure were the jumping and vaulting standards, the territory for weight and javelin throwing and the fencing and gymnastic fields.

I shall never forget the display of the opening day. The flags of all the nations, with the exception of the United States, were raised around the Stadium. As soon as the King and Queen of England reached the royal box, the parade of the thousand athletes started. The representatives from each nation went together, under the leadership of their standard bearer, the largest man in the delegation. The procession was most spectacular. With flags waved on high and with most of the competitors in gay uniforms, the great company of fleet and stalwart men from all corners of the world, entering the arena from two gates, met in front of the king, wound around the track and finally formed *en masse* in front of their majesties, where the athletes stood for a few moments until King Edward said in a loud voice: "I now declare the Olympic Games open."

The first week of the games was marred by bad weather but was filled by fine distance running. James Lightbody, a former Chicago man, ran two races but was beaten both times after exciting contests. His defeat in the 1,500 metres especially was a surprise as well as a disappointment to his American friends. He had strained a knee the day before his first race which hindered him somewhat, but the chief explanation for his failure to win probably lies in the fact that his former speed and endurance had been allowed to lapse during the past two years, in which time he has done only a little running. The greatest victory for the United States was Melvin Sheppard's defeat of the great English runner, Wilson, in the 1,500 metres. We had scarcely dared hope for this event but Sheppard seems to be invincible. When near the finish and the race appeared to be safely in Wilson's hands, Sheppard, in a fierce sprint, beat him in at the tape.

When the second week opened our victories were few but everything looked promising in the shorter runs with the possible exception of the 400 metres, for the Scotchman, Lieutenant Halswelle had been running in great form. But we were to have two

surprises. Walker from South Africa beat Rector, and Kerr of Canada won the 200 metres. It looked as if the purpose of the Olympic Games in increasing throughout the world an interest in athletic sports was being accomplished with a vengeance. This little South African lad certainly deserves all the credit he received. He won fairly from a great field. Sheppard again thrilled the thousands when he broke the Olympic record in the 800 metres. Smithson also came in for his share of the glory by breaking the world's record in the high hurdles. It will be of interest to know that Mr. Stagg timed Smithson in fifteen seconds also, for many have wondered whether the English timers coincided with ours. Mr. Stagg found that his watch was practically the same as that of the officials all the time.

We now come to the 400 metres race, the bitterest incident of the games. Halswelle was beaten badly in 48.1 seconds. He ran very foolishly. Whether he feared our men or not, I cannot say, but he threw away his chances of winning by running so far from the pole. Carpenter ran wide but Halswelle ran yards outside of him. The disputed point in the race was at the beginning of the home stretch. Carpenter changed his course, which according to English sporting ethics is wrong, and went toward Halswelle. But he did not touch Halswelle, and therefore according to American ideas he did not foul. Nevertheless, Carpenter is a disgraced man in England today and always will be so long as the memory of this race is fresh in British minds. But from our standpoint it is almost humorous to read the English accounts of this "black deed."

Another victory for us was the Marathon race, but Hayes, the champion, has gained little honor in England. The Italian flag was raised when Dorando was carried across the tape and he is everywhere in England regarded as the "moral winner." Hayes is never mentioned. I do feel sorry for Dorando, that he should get so near the finish and then collapse, but Hayes deserves the credit for running the full distance. If Dorando had run slower on the start he might have won fairly. He is without doubt a great runner. Chicago men are glad to know that Jacobs tied for third in the pole vault. He did remarkably well for he was affected by the climate and could not vault in his home form.

A humorous though unfortunate incident happened in connection with the pole vaulting, which shows in a somewhat exagger-

ated way the feeling of the American team toward the English officials. One of the American pole vaulters from a sister university lost his temper because of what he believed to be the unreasonable action of the officials in not allowing the hole for the pole in this event, and he appeared on the field with a small hatchet with which he vigorously chopped the hole he wanted, at the same time giving vent to some of his inner convictions on the subject. The English gentlemen who managed the games were so astonished at this conduct that they stood watching him for some time apparently dumbfounded, and then started in search of a policeman, but met Mr. James Sullivan of the American party, who was able to appease the irate vaulter. Happily not all of our team were so visibly or violently affected.

This squarely raises the much discussed question, are the charges of unfairness preferred against the English officials true? Perhaps I am not unbiased in view of my several weeks' association with seventy-five bitter American athletes, but I am inclined to say that there is a considerable measure of truth behind these charges. Before the meet started we heard that the Englishmen would not allow a soft place in which to fall from the high jump, that they would refuse a hole for the pole in the vault and that the toe-board for the weight events would not be permitted. All of these conditions are vital for the best performances of our men and there is nothing in the English book of rules to prevent them. Naturally these reports put our men in a rather unhappy frame of mind. When our representative spoke to the officials urging that such things be allowed, they would merely say, "We have always done this way in England." And it was forthwith assumed that the matter was settled. At the last moment, however, some of our requests along this line were granted.

Another cause for some feeling lay in the fact that the drawings for the heats were closed. It had been the custom at the games to have open drawings, each nation having a delegate present. At London, however, the natives took the matter into their own hands and when practically all of our best men had to run against each other in the trial heats of the first race on the programme, the 1,500 metres, in which the great English runner, Wilson, won easily, we were somewhat aroused, to say the least. In the drawings for the 400 metres, however, we fared better and

three of our men reached the final race. The feeling arose more from the fact that the representatives from the other nations were ignored and excluded from the drawings than from any actual unfairness to the competitors themselves.

Measured by the best American standards of true sportsmanship the English ideal, much vaunted as it is, did not bear itself out as we had expected. Our cousins seemed to believe that no other nation could compare with them, nor could they take a single defeat without making some sort of excuse. For instance, in the 1,200 metres race, they still think they have three men who can beat Sheppard. I saw no article which gave Sheppard credit for winning. Wilson "started out too fast" or "ran the third lap too slowly." When an American ran well, the highest compliment they could give him was that "he was quite British in his style." The ignoring of Hayes is another case in point.

I think the charges against the officials have been exaggerated, however. In most cases, they without doubt acted fairly, as fairly as men who are nationally so conceited can act. In every close contest I heard no criticism as to the man chosen winner. The starter tried to give every man an equal chance, I am sure, and he was a very capable man. Nor should we lose sight of the admirable management of the great meet. There are countless details to be watched to keep so vast a scheme moving smoothly. Think of the men who must be notified for the events, when running, wrestling, swimming, field events, gymnastic and other contests are in progress at the same time.

Were the Olympic Games a success? I read an article in an English paper that touched upon this question from a novel point of view. It maintained that the tendency of the games now was to promote a specialization in one event whereas they should advance the ideal of an all-around development. But if measured from the standpoint of increasing general interest in athletics, they are eminently successful. Italy had a great Marathon runner. Either Italy or Germany, I don't remember which, had a half-miler whom only Sheppard could defeat. South Africa had the champion of the world in the 100 metres, and France a great pole vaulter and high jumper. These athletes are now the pride of their respective nations.

THE RELATION OF THE DOCTORATE TO TEACHING[1]

BY OTIS WILLIAM CALDWELL, PH.D., '98
Associate Professor of Botany in the School of Education

THE statistics concening the present occupation of the Doctors of the University of Chicago, show that already there exists a very intimate relation between the doctorate and teaching. This fact suggests a number of possible conclusions.

I. That the doctorate is the logical and ideal course of preparation for those who are going into the higher teaching positions. Relative to this possibility it must be said that, excepting the departments of chemistry, geology and theology, the Doctors are now teaching, and that the various departments of the University are now in the habit of looking to teaching as the field in which they expect to locate their graduate students, when they shall have completed their courses. This is true whether these graduates are from the Master's or the Doctor's course. Furthermore college and normal school presidents, boards of trustees, and teachers' agency managers, in inquiring for candidates often, if not usually, ask for possessors of the doctor's degree. It seems higly probable that this request originates in the desire (1) to make certain that the candidates know well the subjects that they are to teach, (2) that in their teaching positions they may continue to do research work, (3) that there may be added to the faculty those who are known to have attained more or less standing by virtue of having done advanced work and written books or articles upon some subject within the special field, or, (4) in the belief or hope that those who know their subjects, have done research work, and have the degree, will be better teachers.

II. A second possible inference is that the teaching positions in question make no special or considerable demands that are not met by the equipment given in the doctorate course. The data already

[1] In preparing this paper for presentation at the last annual meeting of the Association of Doctors of Philosophy of the University of Chicago, the author was asked to give his attention primarily to the second of the three questions sent out in the questionnaire, namely: "Should candidates for the doctorate be required to pursue courses in the philosophy of education or in the pedagogy of special subjects?"

NEW CIRCULAR DRIVEWAY IN CENTER OF CAMPUS

presented indicate that this possible inference is not correct. Situations that are well known show that in certain cases the doctorate course may render one less adaptable to a teaching position than before intense research work was begun. As an illustration of the attitude that such a person may have toward his teaching, we have one of our own Doctors—an excellent research man—who when employed in one of the best state normal schools, said to me, "You must learn to slight your classes if you expect to get anything worth while done. I know enough to keep my class busy without thinking about it before class-time, and I save my time for research. That's the way you must do if you expect to make any headway." It may be interesting to mention that this Doctor is not now teaching in the school in which he then was employed.

Two other interesting cases have come to my knowledge within the past two weeks. A mature student who is now in the University, and who is on leave of absence from a position in a southwestern institution said, "I know of three southwestern state normal schools in each of which the University of Chicago graduates have been employed, each of whom made such a failure in meeting the needs of the position that the authorities would be extremely reluctant to try more Chicago people." This is not a logical attitude perhaps, since there may have been easily explainable circumstances in each case, but it is nevertheless a condition that presents itself for consideration. It should be remembered that a failure by a man with a Doctor's degree is more conspicuous than that by another is likely to be, since more is expected. Another case is that of a president of a normal school who recently asked for a teacher. He said if absolutely necessary he could pay $2,400 salary. He wanted a man with his Doctor's degree, with teaching experience, and ability adequately to present before the public such educational matters as touch his special field. He could be satisfied relative to his first qualification but not with reference to the second and third, and he went elsewhere, though word received a day or two since states that he has not yet secured his man.

III. A third possible inference is that there has been a change from the idea that the doctorate course is a research course, and that teaching and not research is now the dominant idea of the course. While it may seem at first glance that in actual practice this change already has occurred, since the Doctors secure their liveli-

hood by teaching, it by no means follows that such is true. In the organization of the doctor's course, so far as present conditions are concerned, the doctorate course may be distinctly a research course bearing no relation to teaching, and the candidate, often securing his degree, may discontinue his research and give all his attention to teaching.

IV. We may infer that the doctorate is trying improperly to bridge over research and teaching, and that a differentiation should set apart those graduate courses that look toward teaching from those that look toward research purely in the subject-matter, and that there should be a special advanced teaching degree, the doctor's degree being reserved for the students who expect to continue in research within their subjects as unrelated to teaching. Such may have an attractive sound, but serious practical difficulties face such a proposition. The larger universities have stimulated the demand for teachers who have the Doctor's degree, until now the demand is general. A large number of state and other universities are granting the Doctor's degree to people, most of whom, doubtless, go into teaching, and it is not likely that this practice will soon be discontinued. The introduction of a degree of less general importance than the doctorate, would probably result in putting those who might take it at such a disadvantage relatively, that they would seek institutions in which they might secure the Doctor's degree as a preparation for teaching. But the most potent reason against such a differentiation is found in the fact that research of the highest order may look directly toward higher efficiency in teaching. Such a division, it seems to me, must interpret the doctorate as attainable only by those whose research has no social, industrial, or intellectual significance to the interest of the human race in general, since just in the proportion in which it has such significance it is applicable to some aspect of education and may probably lead the candidate into teaching.

V. A fifth inference may be that many of the Doctors should go into teaching, but that those who are to do so should give more attention looking toward a knowledge of the educational aspects of the work into which they are to go. Some quotations from the Doctors' report upon this point are interesting. You will recall that the question bearing upon this point was as to whether courses in pedagogy or philosophy of education should be required. Some say,

"No, teachers are born not made." One says, "Teachers, as well as poets, are born, not made." Another says, "I answer unqualifiedly, no." "I studied pedagogy as a minor subject for my Doctor's degree and have concluded that it has little value to communicate to teachers—and to college teachers nothing." Another, "No, such work should be made a condition of receiving a recommendation to teach, but not of receiving the degree." Another, "No, let the University have at least one good teacher in each department." Another, "It is my opinion that the best teachers are those who have never made a study of pedagogy."

Others say such things as: "Success in teaching is well-nigh indispensable. If in his blind devotion to his ideal (research) he (the teacher) fails at the outset to teach successfully, to inspire and to lead students, he thereby cuts himself off from his very best resources for ultimately accomplishing his highest aims." "The University should give more attention to education than it has done in the past five years." Another says: "Every teacher of a special branch should of course have sufficient acquaintance with all other lines of work to appreciate their specific value in the curriculum." Another: "Some candidates should have courses in pedagogy—make two divisions of them." Still another: "Most of the candidates for the doctorate, I presume, have already engaged in teaching and have spoiled several classes of students in learning how to teach. I strongly recommend that if such courses in teaching be offered the professors of the University be required to attend them, for some of them set very bad examples to their students in this respect." Another says, "It is a notorious fact that many of them know nothing about teaching, and it is a lamentable fact that the notion prevails that if one knows his subject the teaching will take care of itself." Another: "No one, I believe, should receive the doctorate without knowledge of psychology, and that if properly arranged courses in education and pedagogy can be provided such, if not too prolonged, might well be made required subjects."

We expect our physicians to know the human body and the chemistry of medicines; but we also expect them to know something of how to diagnose diseases and adjust the medical treatment so that a particular disease may be removed. We do not expect them to be thoroughly expert practitioners when first they begin public service. We know that their hospital practice usually must be

applied under varying conditions, before the physician attains adeptness in diagnosis and medical treatment. But we long since ceased to be satisfied to employ a physician who proposed to get all his knowledge of practice by experimentation upon us. It is so much more difficult to see matters pertaining to education than those that pertain merely to our bodies, that sometimes, possibly, the very difficulty of seeing them causes us to think they do not exist. The young people of the country are very numerous, but not enough so that we can afford to have all physicians or teachers get all their practice by experimentation. It costs too much, if by any means it may be arranged that these people may benefit by a careful consideration of the possible meaning and use to others of their medicines and their subjects, and of the experience of others in using these things.

These things do not apply solely to elementary education or to the so-called average pupil. It requires a higher order of teaching ability to lead genius to the limits of its possibilities than it does to teach mediocrity. Because genius will find a way to do *something,* we sometimes think genius needs no teacher. Because older students can do something even if poorly taught, we sometimes say that expert teaching is necessary only in the elementary schools. It requires careful tillage to produce a good crop from poor land. But it requires more careful tillage to make good land reach the limit of its productiveness.

A good many of the Doctors' reports say, "teachers are born, not made." So are physicians, preachers, and great generals. But omitting any appearance of quibbling on this point, all must admit that teachers are no more born with expert knowledge of teaching their special subject than they are born already in possession of credits in majors and minors in the subjects in which they are most interested. Furthermore there are not enough of the so-called instinctive teachers to do much of the teaching that must be done, and we need to reduce the number to be taught to those that can be exposed to the "born teachers," or do the best we can to secure good teachers from those who are not supposed to belong to that visionary class just mentioned.

Whether candidates for the doctorate who are going to teach should take courses in the pedagogy of their subjects so often depends upon what we mean by pedagogy. During some of the

educational history of this country, pedagogy has been a cure so much worse than the disease that some of us have preferred the disease. But certainly we would agree that it would be helpful if Doctors could have work in such topics as: the general situation in which the kind of teaching they propose to do will place them; the general educational function of the broad field in which their subject falls, and the special function of the special subject, the problems of organization of courses and relation of courses to one another; observation and, if possible, experimentation in courses where the subject is being taught. The history of the subject both from the point of view of the subject matter and of its use in education would also be highly valuable. Such a plan should not seriously interfere with other graduate courses, and does not seem to me to be inconsistent with research work, in fact may well be associated with some important lines of subject-matter and educational research. A good many subjects would be greatly helped if there had been some careful research into their educational aspects by those who are strong in knowledge of these subjects.

One great difficulty is that no very thoughtful person of good education can be very enthusiastic over the average course in pedagogy. So far as I know such courses, I believe that they have deserved all the condemnation they have received, and surely we could not ask the candidates for the Doctor's degree to subject himself to the vain inanities of courses that occupy their time in fruitless considerations of irrelevant methodology. But if a subject is valuable in education, there are fundamental considerations through which, when understood and practiced, its value may be secured. These considerations are related to those underlying other subjects, and this relation helps to give the setting of a subject in the scheme of education and in the curriculum. Some materials within a given subject are usable in elementary education and some are not, and the considerations above referred to serve as determinants in selecting materials, and in arranging them into a course. In connection with some investigations I have carried on during this year, I have secured reports from 75 high-school teachers of botany, and over 300 high-school students upon the same subject. Many of these teachers—some of them doctors—have no definite idea as to why they teach the subject, and their students often honestly report that they study the subject "to meet the requirements of the course."

Certainly there is a legitimate place for courses in the educational aspects of these subjects, though many shrink from having them called courses in pedagogy.

The research spirit and the ability to do research, not only are not incompatible, it seems to me, but constitute one of the strongest factors in good teaching ability.

Research is helped greatly by having such general educational ability as enables the research student to know how his research is related to knowledge in general, and to know the efficacy of such knowledge. In the interests of the people to be taught, primarily, secondarily in the interests of the teachers themselves, and thirdly in the interests of the University, it seems to me that the University cannot afford to recommend to teaching positions those who are not specially fitted and who do not justify a strong hope that they can meet the needs of these teaching positions.

NEW UNIVERSITY GOVERNMENT STATUTE

BY JAMES PARKER HALL
Dean of the Law School

THE Board of Trustees of the University at their meeting on Tuesday, October 20, adopted a statute reorganizing in some substantial particulars the present system of faculty government and administration in the University. The new plan is of sufficient general interest to justify a short statement concerning its adoption and effect.

A committee of the General Faculty of the University was appointed on January 19, 1907, to consider and report on the question of the organization and powers of the University Ruling Bodies, acting for this purpose in consultation with President Judson. This committee consisted of the following members: John M. Coulter, chairman; James P. Hall, J. Laurence Laughlin, Shailer Mathews, Paul Shorey, Julius Stieglitz, and George E. Vincent. Throughout the Spring and Autumn Quarters of the calendar year 1907 the committee held regular weekly meetings and frequent conferences with the President, and finally formulated a unanimous report to the General Faculty. This report was presented to that body on January 4, 1908.

Among other things this report recommended a change in the

constitution of the Senate and suggested that this be considered by the Senate itself. Two meetings of the General Faculty were held at which the report was discussed, and then it was recommitted to the original committee with instructions to confer with the committee from the Senate in order to report a plan for the constitution of the Senate with such other changes as might be necessary to make the whole scheme harmonious.

The Senate appointed a committee composed as follows: Thomas C. Chamberlin, chairman; John M. Coulter, William G. Hale, J. Laurence Laughlin, and Floyd R. Mechem. The two committees met frequently during the Winter Quarter, and finally agreed upon a revised report. This revised report, with certain slight changes, was approved and adopted by the Senate on March 14, 1908. It was presented to the General Faculty early in April, and frequent meetings of that body were held during that month, at which the revised report was amended to some extent and finally unanimously adopted and its enactment recommended to the Board of Trustees. On May 2 it was unanimously approved by the University Senate. It was these recommendations, with one unimportant exception, that were adopted by the Trustees.

The new plan recognizes the five Faculties—of the Colleges, of the Graduate Schools, of the Divinity School, of the Law School, and of the College of Education. The formerly separated Faculties of the Junior Colleges and of the Senior Colleges are united for legislative purposes, but separate executive boards are established for the Junior Colleges and for the Senior Colleges to administer their affairs under the general legislative direction of the entire College Faculty. Each faculty is given general legislative and administrative power over all matters pertaining to its own meetings, and to the admission requirements, curricula, instruction, examinations, grading, and degrees in its own schools or colleges. These powers of each faculty are final unless, in the judgment of the Senate, they seriously affect the general interests of the University or the interests of another faculty. In the former case they may be disapproved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. In the latter case they may be altered or reversed by a majority of the Senate upon the protest of the faculty injuriously affected. The Faculties may establish Executive Boards to carry into effect their enactments, and for the College Faculty five such boards are specifically required: the

Board of the Junior Colleges, the Board of the Senior Colleges, the Board of Admissions, the Board of Physical Culture and Athletics, and the Board of Student Organizations, Publications, and Exhibitions. Other executive boards may be established as the need may appear.

The University Senate, to be composed of all professors of full rank in the University, has all legislative and administrative power not reserved to the Faculties, as well as control over the acts of the General Administrative Board. This latter board replaces the former University Council, save that its control over the administrative acts of the Faculties is limited to such acts as substantially affect the interests of other faculties or the general administration of the University.

The various University Boards, such as those of the Press, Libraries, Medical Affairs, etc., are retained, and their actions made subject to review by the Senate and the General Administrative Board. There is also a provision for recommending amendments to the Board of Trustees.

The principal features of the plan are designed to secure a larger degree of faculty autonomy, greater administrative and legislative efficiency, and a proper co-ordination between the different divisions of the University. The new legislation recognizes that the University has now become so large, and the problems of its educational divisions have become so specialized that it is impossible for any centralized legislative body adequately to govern it; and it also recognizes that in sixteen years the ideals and purposes of the University have become sufficiently definite and cohesive to warrant a proper measure of faculty autonomy without risk of disintegration. The absolute legislative and administrative power over all faculty actions heretofore possessed by the Senate and Council, has been thought by many careful observers seriously to impair the interest in faculty legislation that ought to be felt by members of the University. Persons not members of either the Council or Senate have felt, rightly or wrongly, that there was not much object in attending faculty meetings where every action, no matter how slight, was subject to unqualified alteration or reversal by the Senate and Council. It is hoped that the new plan will stimulate a general interest in faculty legislation, without any corresponding disadvantage.

A rather large faculty may legislate with intelligence and efficiency, if its various problems have been carefully studied by expert committees, and the results of such study placed before it. Necessarily, the actual carrying out of faculty legislation must be intrusted to a relatively small number of individuals. It is expected that the routine work of administration will be performed by the deans, as heretofore; but there are certain classes of matters involving more important questions of policy and of judgment, the decision of which, under legislative regulations, may be usefully delegated to boards, rather than left to the unaided decision of a single person, or to a vote of the whole Faculty in each case. For this function Executive Boards have been provided, and, as these bodies will rapidly accumulate specialized experience, they are also charged with the duty of recommending legislation to their faculties. Thus it is hoped to obtain both administrative and legislative efficiency.

The provisions of the statute have been carefully worked out in the light of the actual experience of the University, and there is very little in the statute that can be called experimental. An earnest effort has been made to remedy such defects in the existing organization of the University as have seemed important, and to provide flexible lines of development for the administration of the University in the future. It is gratifying that the work of eighteen months resulting in the new statute has been so heartily and unanimously approved by the President, the members of all of the University Faculties, and by the Board of Trustees, and it is believed that this is a good omen for the actual working of the plan.

THE NEWLY APPOINTED DEANS

THE University Board of Trustees at its meeting on October 20 appointed three deans for service in the Colleges.

James Rowland Angell is made Dean of the Senior Colleges, succeeding Professor James Hayden Tufts. Mr. Angell received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from the University of Michigan in 1890 and 1891, respectively. He pursued graduate work at Harvard and the Universities of Berlin and Halle from 1891 to 1893. During the following year he filled the position of instructor in experimental psychology at the University of Minnesota, and in 1894 he came to the University of Chicago as an Assistant Professor. The rank of Associate Professor was given him in 1901, and in 1904 he was made Director of the Psychological Laboratory and Professor in the department. The headship of the Department of Psychology was conferred upon him in 1905. He is the author of numerous magazine articles and reviews and of a work, now in its fourth edition, entitled *Psychology*. Professor Angell was elected president of the American Psychological Association in 1906.

Henry Gordon Gale, '96, and James Weber Linn, '97, are the first alumni of the Colleges to occupy deanships. They become Deans in the Junior Colleges, Mr. Gale serving as Dean of the Arts College (Men) and Mr. Linn as Dean of the Literature College (Men).

Mr. Gale was a graduate student and Fellow in the Department of Physics during the years 1896–99, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the latter year. He was then appointed Assistant, became Associate in 1900, Instructor in 1902, and Assistant Professor in 1907. In collaboration with Associate Professor Robert A. Millikan he has produced two textbooks. During the year 1906 Mr. Gale served as physicist at the Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution at Mt. Wilson, California.

James Weber Linn became an Assistant in the Department of English two years after his graduation. He was appointed an Associate in 1900, an Instructor in 1903, and was made an Assistant Professor in 1907. During the past year Mr. Linn was on the staff of the *Youth's Companion*. He is the author of two novels, *The Second Generation* and *The Chameleon*.

Photograph by Esmoer

JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL
Dean of the Senior Colleges

HENRY GORDON GALE
Dean of Arts College (Men)

Photograph by Esmoer

JAMES WEBER LINN
Dean of Literature College (Men)

THE FACULTIES

Hero and Leander is the title of a new poetic drama in five acts announced for publication by Henry Holt & Company, of New York. Assistant Professor Martin Schütze, of the Department of German, is the author.

A public address on the subject of "Organization" was given in Kent Theater on October 12 by Mr. Samuel Alschuler, of the Chicago bar, under the auspices of the Bryan and Kern Club of the University.

In the October (1908) issue of the *School Review* Associate Professor Herbert E. Slaught, of the Department of Mathematics, has a discussion of "What Should Be Emphasized and What Omitted in the High-School Course in Algebra?"

A university public lecture on the subject of "Guaranty of Deposits" was given on October 6 in Cobb Lecture Hall under the auspices of the Political Economy Club, by Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, head of the Department of Political Economy.

"The Adventitious Character of Woman" is the subject of an illustrated contribution which opens the October (1908) number of the *American Magazine*, by Associate Professor William I. Thomas, of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

By the appointment of the governor of Illinois Professor Charles R. Henderson, head of the Department of Ecclesiastical Sociology, has been made a member of the board of trustees of the State Training School for Girls at Geneva, Ill. The board has elected Mr. Henderson president.

"Does the Fourth Gospel Depend upon Pagan Traditions?" is the subject of the opening contribution in the October (1908) issue of the *American Journal of Theology*, by Carl Clemen, professor in the University of Bonn, who is giving a course in New Testament Greek at the University of Chicago during the Autumn Quarter.

The Masque of Comus, by John Milton, will be presented in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall on the evening of December 9 by the Donald Robertson Company of Players, with selected music for the songs and dances from the original *Comus* score. The presentation will be a part of the tercentenary celebration in honor of the poet.

The tenth contribution in the series of articles on The Biblical Doctrine of Atonement appears in the October (1908) issue of the *Biblical World*, under the title of "Atonement in the Teaching of Paul." The article is by Professor Ernest D. Burton, head of the Department of New Testament Literature and Interpretation.

On October 20 at the session of the Illinois Congress of Mothers, held in Evanston, Ill., Associate Professor William B. Owen, Dean of the University High School, gave an address on "The American Father and His Relation to Home and Children." On October 12 Mr. Owen spoke before the Iowa Congress of Mothers on the subject of "The Parents' Share in the School."

"New Biblical Manuscripts for America" is the subject of a contribution in the *Independent* of September 10, 1908, by Assistant Professor Edgar J. Goodspeed, of the Department of Biblical and Patristic Greek. The article discusses the new Freer manuscripts and contains facsimiles of two of them—the beginning of the Book of Joshua and the conclusion of the Gospel of Mark.

The United States government has appointed as its representative at the Second International Archaeological Congress to be held in Cairo, Egypt, in April, 1909, Professor James Henry Breasted, of the Department of Semitic Lan-

guages and Literatures, who is Director of the Haskell Oriental Museum. Mr. Breasted was for two years in Egypt as director of the Egyptian Expedition of the University of Chicago.

"Some Economic Factors in the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes" is the subject of a contribution in the October (1908) issue of the *American Historical Review*, by Associate Professor James Westfall Thompson, of the Department of History. The *Illinois Law Review* for June and October also has articles by Mr. Thompson, entitled "Anti-Loyalist Legislation during the American Revolution."

The October (1908) number of the *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures* is given up to the Second Preliminary Report of the Egyptian Expedition of the University of Chicago by the Director, Professor James Henry Breasted, of the Department of Semitics. The report contains one hundred and ten pages and fifty-seven illustrations, some of which are of great significance and artistic interest.

Mrs. Gustavus F. Swift has founded a new fellowship in the Department of Chemistry to be called in memory of her husband, "The Gustavus F. Swift Fellowship." The honor of appointment to this new foundation will be conferred only upon those who have proved their ability as research workers in this field. The appointment will be made as usual by the President of the University on nomination by the Department of Chemistry.

"Mediaeval Latin Hymns" is the subject of the opening contribution to the October (1908) number of *Modern Philology*, by Assistant Professor Philip S. Allen, of the Department of German. This is the third of a series of articles on the same subject. Dr. Charles Goettsch, of the Department of German, discusses in this number "Ablaut-Relations in the Weak Verb in Gothic, Old High German, and Middle High German," this being a second contribution on the subject.

On the evening of October 29 there was given in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall by the Donald Robertson Players the three-act comedy, *A Curious Mishap*, by the Italian dramatist, Goldoni. On the evening of November 19 there was presented by the same company Voltaire's five-act comedy of *The Prodigal*.

"The Colonizing System of the Spanish and Portuguese" was the subject of a university public lecture in Cobb Lecture Hall on October 13, by Professor Ernst Daenell, of the University of Kiel. Professor Daenell is giving a series of lectures in the University of Chicago during the Autumn Quarter. His second lecture was entitled "The Financial Powers of the Sixteenth Century and the European Policy." The third lecture was on the "Results of the Sixteenth Century," and on October 23 Professor Daenell spoke on "The Epoch of Mercantilism."

"Effect of Illuminating Gas and Ethylene upon Flowering Carnations"—the one hundred and sixteenth contribution from the Hull Botanical Laboratory—appears in the October (1908) number of the *Botanical Gazette*. The writers are Dr. William Crocker, of the Department of Botany, and Mr. Lee I. Knight. The contribution has four illustrations. The one hundred and seventeenth contribution from the Laboratory—"Floral Succession in the Prairie-Grass Formation of Southeastern South Dakota," illustrated by four figures—appears also in this number, the writer being Dr. LeRoy H. Harvey, Assistant in Ecology during the Summer Quarter of 1908.

"Two Dramatizations from Vergil" is the title of a volume by Associate Professor Frank J. Miller, of the Department of Latin, recently issued from the University of Chicago Press. The subject of the first dramatization is "Dido—the Phoenician Queen," and of the second, "The Fall of Troy." The translation into English verse, as well as the arrangement, was made by Mr. Miller. The stage direc-

tions and music for the "Dido" are contributed by Mr. J. Raleigh Nelson. In arranging and translating the epic the authors have made, as stated in the preface, only such minor additions and alterations of the original as seemed necessary from the dramatic point of view. Among these are the introduction of lyrics, the curtailing of the banquet scene by the omission of the long narrative by Aeneas, and the removal behind the scenes of the final tragedy of Dido's suicide. Lyrical parts have been set to music, stage action and scenery are suggested by outline drawings, and idealized figures and costumes are reproduced from ancient vases and bas-reliefs. The illustrative figures include three of Dido and two of Aeneas, and also those of Achates, Anna, and Venus in the garb of a huntress; and among the songs are a "Hymn to the Dawn," an "Invocation," and the "Song of Iopas."

A Border City During the Civil War is the title of a new volume issued by Little, Brown & Company, of Boston, the author being Dr. Galusha Anderson, president of the old University of Chicago, and for twelve years head of the Department of Homiletics in the present Divinity School of the University. Dr. Anderson was a resident of St. Louis during the Civil War, and he writes of his life and observations there during these years. The volume, of 390 pages, has among its chapter headings the following: "St. Louis," "Forebodings of Conflict," "The Boomerang Convention," "The Fight for the Arsenal," "Camp Jackson," "The Pulpit and the Press," "Decision and Division," "Slaves and Slave Pens," "Prisons and Prisoners," "Fremont and Fiasco," "Halleck and His Manifestoes," "Difficult Currency," "Homes and Hospitals," "Negro Schools," and "Radicals in Convention." The illustrations include a bird's-eye view of St. Louis in 1860, the arsenal in St. Louis in 1866, Gratiot Street prison, General Fremont's headquarters in St. Louis, the facsimile of a pass issued to Dr. Anderson, and a portrait of the author in 1861. The book is dedicated to "All those, living or dead, who by wisdom, tact, and self-sacrifice helped to keep Missouri in the Union."

In the secondary series of Constructive Bible Studies edited by Professor Ernest D. Burton, head of the Department of Biblical and Patristic Greek, the latest volume is *The Life of Christ,* adapted by Isaac Bronson Burgess from the larger volume of the same title by E. D. Burton and Shailer Mathews. Mr. Burgess was for fifteen years connected with the Latin Department of the Academy of the University at Morgan Park. The book, of three hundred pages, is divided into nine parts—"The Thirty Years of Private Life," "The Opening Events of Christ's Ministry," "The Early Judean Ministry," the first, second, and third periods of the Galilean Ministry, "The Perean Ministry," "The Passion Week," and "The Forty Days." The frontispiece is a colored map of Palestine in the time of Christ, and the other illustrations include a view of Nazareth, a plan of Herod's temple, reproductions of Zimmerman's "Christ and the Fishermen" and Hofman's "Christ and the Rich Young Man," a map of Jerusalem and the roads to Bethany, and a view of the Mount of Olives and Garden of Gethsemane. There are also suggestions for using the book, a list of books on the life of Jesus and kindred topics, a historical introduction on Palestine during the last two centuries before Christ, and indices of names and subjects and of passages cited or discussed.

Associate Professor Frederick Starr, of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, has returned to the University after a seven months' trip to the Philippine Islands, where, on the invitation of the insular government, he gave instruction in anthropology and ethnology at the annual Teachers' Assembly in Baguio—the summer capital—from April 18 to May 15. In connection with that work he

conducted at the assembly an anthropological conference extending through three days—probably the first ever held in Malaysia. It was devoted to questions relating to the Malay race. At the close of his assembly work Mr. Starr traveled widely in the Islands, visiting many of the more interesting native populations. Among these were the Negritos (Aetas), Benguet Igorot, Bontoc Igorot, Ifugao, Moro of various groups, and Bagobo. He also visited several of the civilized and Christian peoples, as the Ilocano, Pangasinan, and Tagalo. He collected a considerable mass of ethnographic material and made many observations of interest. In making a general survey of the field of Philippine ethnology, Mr. Starr was especially interested to learn what opportunity exists for the sending of well-equipped students into the area to conduct serious original investigations. Mr. Starr's personal interest was largely in the political and social conditions of the Islands. During his absence in the Philippines, the French government conferred upon Professor Starr the *Palmes d'officier de l'instruction publique*. This is the third recognition he has received from foreign governments. In 1900 the Netherlands gave him the Museums Medal, and in February of this year the Congo Free State bestowed on him the Cross of an Officer of the Order of Leopold II.

THE CORRESPONDENCE-STUDY DEPARTMENT

The report of the Secretary of the Correspondence-Study Department for the year 1907–8 shows a large increase in the number of non-residence students. Teachers in Alaska, the Philippines, Japan, and India were included in the enrolment. There was a noticeable increase also in the number of those who took the final examination on their courses in order to secure credit for them. A more definite statement regarding these and other items of general interest will appear in the next issue of the *Magazine*.

In comparing the courses offered this year with those offered in 1907–8, the most noticeable departures are in the Departments of Political Economy and English. The courses offered in Political Economy are almost entirely new. It is now possible for non-resident students to get the regular classroom courses—Political Economy 1, 2, "Banking," "Money," "Trusts," "Insurance," "Trade Unionism and Labor Legislation," and "Modern Socialism." In addition to these is offered a course, "Problems in American Agriculture," which affords a study of modern farming, especially with reference to its organization on a scientific and economic basis. The offerings in English have been enriched by the addition of a five-major course, "The Elizabethan Drama," and a two-major course, "The Historical Development of English Fiction."

Four new courses have been organized since the last *Announcements* of the Correspondence-Study Department was printed, namely, "Class Management," "School Administration, Supervision and Management," "Bookkeeping," and "General Accounting." The first two courses are those given at the University by Mr. William B. Chancellor, of Washington, D. C., during the past two Summer Quarters. If their popularity among the teachers who have been in attendance during these sessions is any criterion, they will meet a general demand. "Bookkeeping" and "General Accounting" are being given under the direct supervision of Mr. Trevor Arnett, Auditor of the University of Chicago. A large number of inquiries for instruction along these lines have of late been coming to the University. All these new courses are now available.

The three students who received the "Class A" scholarships for completing the greatest number of majors between April 1, 1907, and April 1, 1908, were Miss Emma Schrader (10 majors), Mr. Ernest C. Freimark (5 majors), and Miss

Adela C. Van Horn (4 majors), Hereafter the student will have to finish at least four majors between April 1 of one year and April 1 of the next, in order to qualify for one of the scholarships of "Class A."

THE LIBRARIAN'S ACCESSION REPORT FOR THE SUMMER QUARTER, 1908

During the Summer Quarter, 1908, there has been added to the library of the University a total number of 3,829 volumes from the following sources:

BOOKS ADDED BY PURCHASE

Books added by purchase, 2,403 volumes, distributed as follows: Anatomy, 34; Anatomy, Neurology, Pathology, and Physiology, 1; Anthropology, 4; Astronomy (Ryerson), 28; Astronomy (Yerkes), 96; Bacteriology, 9; Biology, 45; Botany, 19; Chemistry, 25; Church History, 41; Commerce and Administration, 11; Comparative Religion, 3; Divinity School, 12; Embryology, 3; English, 191; English and German, 1; English, German, and Romance, 7; General Library, 201; General Literature, 37; Geography, 51; Geology, 11; German, 107; Greek, 60; History, 402; History of Art, 17; Homiletics, 38; Latin, 25; Latin and Greek, 5; Law School, 170; Mathematics, 22; New Testament, 8; Pathology, 10; Pedagogy, 1; Philosophy, 37; Physical Culture, 11; Physics, 51; Physiological Chemistry, 5; Physiology, 14; Political Economy, 85; Political Science, 56; Psychology, 6; Public Speaking, 8: Romance, 54; Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, 32; School of Education, 222; Semitics, 30; Sociology, 30; Sociology (Divinity), 18; Swedish Theological Seminary, 9; Systematic Theology, 19; Zoölogy, 21.

BY GIFT

Books added by gift, 1,100 volumes, distributed as follows: Anatomy, 6; Astronomy (Ryerson), 1; Biology, 62; Botany, 5; Chemistry, 2; Church History, 1; Commerce and Administration, 1; Divinity School, 44; English, 1; General Library, 808; Geography, 12; Geology, 6; German, 1; History, 25; Homiletics, 1; Latin, 3; Law School, 3; Mathematics, 3; Music, 1; New Testament, 2; Pathology, 1; Physics, 1; Political Economy, 51; Political Science, 2; Romance, 12; School of Education, 17; Sociology, 13; Sociology (Divinity), 2; Systematic Theology, 3; Zoölogy, 10.

BY EXCHANGE

Books added by exchange for University publications, 326 volumes, distributed as follows: Anthropology, 2; Biology, 22; Botany, 25; Comparative Religion, 1; English and German, 2; General Library, 194; Geography, 1; Geology, 2; German, 8; History, 3; History of Art, 3; Law School, 2; Philosophy, 2; Physics, 1; Political Economy, 34; Romance, 5; School of Education, 1; Semitics, 4; Sociology, 11; Systematic Theology, 2; Zoölogy, 1.

SPECIAL GIFTS

Baltimore, Department of Health, reports—6 volumes.

Iowa, Department of Health, reports—7 volumes.

Maine, Department of Health, reports—23 volumes.

Massachusetts, Department of Health, reports—12 volumes.

Michigan, Department of Health, reports—7 volumes.

New Hampshire, reports—14 volumes.

New York City, Department of Health, reports—18 volumes.

Pennsylvania, reports—28 volumes.

Marion Talbot, miscellaneous—14 volumes.

United States government, documents and reports—413 volumes and 122 pamphlets.

DISCUSSION AND COMMENT

[The Editors of *The University of Chicago Magazine* welcome letters from graduates, faculty, and students on University topics. Correspondence should bear the signature of the writer. The *Magazine* is not responsible for opinions expressed in contributions.]

THE DOCTORS AS TEACHERS

It is an event of no small importance that the Association of Doctors of Philosophy of the University has taken up the discussion of the relation of the doctorate to teaching. It is true that a very large majority of Doctors engage in the teaching profession and whatever else may be their aims or attainments they are expected to make good as teachers. It is, therefore, of the highest import that members of this Association should consider seriously the nature of the preparation now offered by the University for those who are to engage in teaching. The address given in full in this number by Doctor O. W. Caldwell and other papers which are to follow, together with the abstracts from the replies to a questionnaire on this subject, will form a valuable basis for further consideration and action. Subsequent numbers of the *Magazine* will contain additional replies to the questionnaire and the columns devoted to the interests of the Doctors will always be open to communications from them on this or that topic in which they are personally interested.

A NEW TUNE WANTED

The University of California is the latest school to declare that the Yale Boola shall no longer be heard on its football field as a California song. The tendency of the newer schools of the West to seek original traditions and songs has become marked with their growth; they are beginning to realize that there is no reason why the West should rewrite the work of others when it can produce its own. Chicago is still an offender against university tradition in the respect that it uses the Yale Boola for "Go Chicago," that seductive melody which, for want of a better, has become our most important football song. A movement is on foot to secure better yells. Why not inaugurate a campaign for a song that has all the swing and go of Yale Boola and yet is distinctly a Chicago product? The songs that are original with Chicago men are good; one or two of them especially so, but they are in a different class from the Boola song. Is it not possible to produce in the West a melody as inspiring as the one that has thrilled the men of old Eli for generations? Chicago is growing older, and its traditions are becoming more established with its years. The time for Chicago to displace all borrowed goods with its own work is now.

A CLASS PUBLIC SPIRIT

As long as class and Junior College politics is conducted openly with the desire to be just to everyone interested there can be no criticism of the motives of the political leaders. Clean political moves are only demonstrations of a healthful activity among the undergraduates. The nomination and election of class officers, however, should not be left to the few, no matter how ably and well the campaigns are conducted. Nothing is more moribund than a dead class. It kills what little spirit there may be in the beginning, and eventually allows questionable election methods to creep in. Dropping into the vernacular, the call that ought to go out to every undergraduate is, "Get Busy and Look Alive." Don't waste valuable time, that ought to be put on your studies, in electioneering, but do devote a minute or two of the day to find out what is going on. And when the men have been nominated vote for the man who appears to be the most able and the most representative of the candidates. In the training for citizenship why should we not discriminate as carefully in college as in municipal politics?

COLLEGE CREDIT FOR DEBATERS

The many activities that take up the time of the best students in the University have been detrimental to getting out a strong competition for places on the debating teams. Chicago wants the best men out for the teams and can secure them only by a lively competition for places. Debating takes more work than most activities, but it also proves more profitable in the end. The drill is as important as the victory, and no man emerges from a debate without being the stronger for it. This, however, is not always an inducement large enough to bring out the very best men who understand the large demands which an intercollegiate debate makes upon the time and strength of the participant. Would not University credit for the work help things along?

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGES

Early this quarter the women in the Junior Colleges were assigned to the four colleges not according to their candidacy for degrees but in such numbers as would equalize the membership of the four. In former years Literature has been large and unwieldy and Arts has been small and unable to undertake many regular activities. The larger colleges have had to make up deficits for the smaller colleges, as in the recent case of the *Cap & Gown* photographs. The new division was made with a view of remedying these conditions. Although it accomplishes this end for social purposes it has served to break up all associations among students pursuing courses for the same degree, and thus annuls, seemingly, any attempt of a group of workers to maintain a definite identity. There can no longer be anything distinctive about any one college if the present plan of division persists. Arts college, made up of women of classical bent, may now include those working out problems in the chemical laboratories. This seems to be the chief objection to the new plan. On the other hand, Arts and Science could never give as successful a dancing party as Philosophy and Literature because their numbers were smaller; and sometimes it was hard for all the "Lit" women to get into the same room. Let us hope, however, that this arrangement is merely a temporary one and that it will not seriously interfere with the gradual development of the small college idea.

REYNOLDS CLUB PARTIES

One of the most inspiring conditions in University of Chicago life—inspiring to a man who looks forward to the complete unification of all student interests—is the strong support given the Reynolds Club, and the popularity of its informal parties. At the first dance of the season, on October 16, the attendance was so large that three floors were crowded, and though this may have detracted from the pleasure of a few, it certainly did not prove enough of a drawback to make the evening unpleasant. The Reynolds Club now unites all the social activities of fraternity and non-fraternity men. If any definite reason can be assigned for the fact that fraternities at Chicago do not monopolize social affairs as in many state universities, the Reynolds Club should come in for a large share of the credit. It is true that its elections are still very much a contest between different "crowds," but the dances are not. There is a good time for everybody at a Reynolds party.

It seems appropriate to suggest, in this connection, that the plan for a formal dance at the club this quarter hardly appears expedient, in view of the fact that a formal was most heartily disapproved last year. The Reynolds informals are few enough this quarter without making one dance formal. Cabs and flowers cost money, and students, as a class, are not earning salaries that will buy them or getting allowances from home big enough to cover the expense without dissimulation. The informals are most excellent fun, and why encourage useless extravagance in a democratic community?

Besides, there are plenty of formal parties for everybody.

A return to Saturday night as the date for dancing parties would also seem advisable. Friday is a very busy night for most people. Theater parties, home socials, club events, and a hundred other things take place on Friday night. The establishment of Saturday night as a Reynolds Club date makes it possible for members to use both evenings for their social affairs.

ENGLISH VIEW OF OLYMPIC GAMES

A statement regarding the final heat of the 400-metre race in the Olympic Games has been issued by Mr. Percy Fisher, secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Association. It appears that an official inquiry was made into the facts of this event on the evening of the day of the race. The starter, Mr. H. Gobel, of the Manchester Athletic Club, had been instructed by the referee to caution the competitors against wilful jostling on penalty that the race would be declared void, the offender disqualified, and the race rerun without him. Dr. A. R. Badger, vice-president of the Amateur Athletic Association, acting as umpire, took up a position on the bend just before entering the straight. At that point Robbins was leading Carpenter, they being in such a position as to compel Halswelle to run very wide around the bend. As they came into the straight, Halswelle made a big effort and was gaining fast, but the farther they went, the wider Carpenter ran out from the edge of the track, keeping his right shoulder sufficiently in front of Halswelle to prevent his passing. In fact, when they had run thirty yards up the straight, Carpenter was only eighteen inches from the outside edge of the track (near the cycle track).

Other representatives at this conference declared that Mr. Halswelle had been wilfully obstructed. The result of the inquiry was the following decision, signed by the judges:

"We, the undersigned, being judges of the final of the 400 metres, declare the race void and order same to be rerun on Saturday next without Carpenter, he being disqualified, and further order that the race be run in strings."

The nature of the American criticism of the conduct of the games and of the 400-metre race in particular is suggested in the article by a member of the American team, Mr. Ned Alvin Merriam, appearing in this issue. In the interests of fair play, however, the above digest of the English officials' reply is presented. While it should be noted that the English court of inquiry was composed of members of British athletic associations, it is nevertheless believed that the evidence which the English report discloses will go a long way to remove the impression which has been created in this country to the effect that British sportsmen do not deserve the reputation for fairness which most nations have heretofore ungrudgingly accorded them.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE UNIVERSITY SEAL

Editor The Magazine,

Sir:—Ever since the foundation of the University spasmodic attempts have been made by various organizations to find means of securing a University seal which would meet the approval of the Board of Trustees. The need of such a seal has been sufficiently apparent to all concerned, but so far the plans used in pursuance of this object have not been successful.

The Senior College Council, which has been the author of most of the projects, has suffered from the handicap of continually changing membership, which has made it difficult to carry to completion an enterprise requiring a long time for its accomplishment. Last spring an attempt was made to obviate this difficulty by the appointment of a permanent committee by the joint Senior and Junior Councils. This committee had no time to accomplish anything before the end of the quarter and it is now scattered.

The belief has been forced upon the Senior Council that it is impossible to work through a committee partly in residence and partly scattered through the country. A permanent committee having proved unsatisfactory on that account, the only alternative which presents itself is that of working through a committee of the present Council and hastening the matter as much as is consistent with careful judgment.

To avoid failure such as has hitherto been the fate of the enterprize, the Council and its committee are going at it one step at a time, so that all progress made may be clear gain, and succeeding Councils may be able to take up the scheme just where the previous one was compelled to drop it, instead of having to commence each time at the very beginning. The first step, and the longest one, is to secure a motto to be worked up in the design of the seal. Once such a motto is secured and approved it will be possible to turn the work over to artists who will supply the designs for the seal. Right here, in the search for this motto, is the place where everyone interested in the success of the scheme may aid, and in so doing seek for himself a lasting honor. A line, not to exceed twenty letters, either in the customary Latin or in the less compressible English or French, which shall, to use the language of the Board of Trustees, "express the purpose of the University in its broadest sense," this is what is desired. All such inspired expressions may be sent to Box 313, Faculty Exchange. If a hearty response is forthcoming along this line the committee has strong hopes that the new seal will adorn the diplomas granted at the next June Convocation.

HELEN T. PECK
ALBERT A. SMITH

Committee of Senior College Council
November 12, 1908

TALKS ON BUSINESS

Editor The Magazine,

Sir:—Probably a very considerable portion of the students of the University are not at all sure into what line they will go on graduation. It frequently happens that a man takes up the nearest work at hand, chiefly because he needs a job, and so gets tied up, so to speak, in that proposition, when his talents might be much more profitably employed in another field with which he is not, however, familiar.

I understand that you have a club at the University which makes a study of business. Would it not be a good stunt for this club to arrange a series of talks, say one every two weeks over a long period, to be given by prominent men in the various lines of work, which will outline the nature of each field of business, tell something of its attractions, drawbacks, compensation, etc.? For example, you might have three or four representative salesmen in the various lines of work tell about their particular line, such as insurance, bonds, automobiles, and machinery. There should be a talk by an advertising man, a talk on banking, on promotion, on railroading in its various aspects, each one being given by a specialist.

It might be advisable to use the best of the manuscripts of these addresses for publication in the *Magazine,* because I think I am right in believing that a series of this kind would be vitally interesting to a large majority of the students at the University. I know I would have liked to have heard two or three good talks on newspaper work and advertising when I was in college. It might have enabled me to get quicker action in my chosen work. It would certainly be an excellent chance for this business club to increase its scope and efficiency at the University.

WILLIAM A. MCDERMID, ex-'08
November 6, 1908

THE CLASS GIFT OF '04

Editor The Magazine,

Sir:—Regarding the communication in this department of the last issue of the *Magazine,* entitled "A Class Gift from Each Class," I would like to say in behalf of the

class of '04, that its gift fund has been turned over to the William Rainey Harper Memorial Library Fund. It was the original purpose of the class to purchase a stained glass window for Mandel Hall, but the amount subscribed was not sufficient to carry out that plan. It is not anticipated, however, that any of the contributors to the class fund will object to the above-mentioned disposition of it, but it is thought desirable to give notice in this manner of the purpose to which the fund has been applied.

EDWARD C. EICHER, '04
November 6, 1908

ARTICLES ON THE UNIVERSITY

Editor The Magazine,

Sir:—A series of articles on the University is now appearing in the Chicago Sunday *Record-Herald.* The University will be glad to send the series to all subscribers of the *Magazine* and to all contributors to the Harper Memorial Library Fund. The University does this to keep its friends in touch with certain general advances made by the institution, advances which are not generally commented upon by our own publications, but which are nevertheless interesting to all of us. Names and addresses may be sent to my office.

DAVID A. ROBERTSON
Secretary to the President
November 11, 1908

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN LEAGUE

Editor The Magazine,

Sir:—As a result of my experience as general secretary of the League in 1906–07 I am moved to say a few things about the nature of the work.

The conditions here are so unlike those in any other university that the general association policy must be localized. In comparison to the large number of students enrolled our work seems very small. This can be explained by the following facts. The quarter system creates an instability in the student body that prevents much of the effective work that can be done where the students stay throughout the college year. Many come for one quarter and knowing this, they hesitate to enter such an organization as the League. The large body of graduate students enrolled give themselves up to their work so completely that they have no time for outside work. Since their ideas and habits are fixed they feel that they do not need the League as the undergraduate body does. The number of students who live at home with their own church interests adds another peculiar feature. They say they cannot do both church and League work. They must choose between the two. This, together with the fact that many students in the dormitories leave for over Sunday, make it impractical to hold any meeting on Sunday. Then, too, the lack of unity of feeling, throughout the student body as a whole, due to the very greatness of the University, hampers us. We do not stand as the one unifying organization for women as many associations do.

The attractions of the city itself, of the varied organizations within the University, keep us from reaching the students *en masse.* A spirit of independence pervades the University to such an extent that each person seems to be entirely capable of looking after herself. This is detrimental in that many come and go without forming those friendships that make college days dear. This spirit is carried over into the religious life so that it is hard to get any expression of that life in a direct way.

The League ought to play a larger part in the life of the women in the boarding-houses. There should be a closer relation between them and University life, at least by a more careful supervision of the conditions in those houses.

Surely conditions are vastly different here and it will be of value to have these differences clearly brought out.

ELSIE VOORHEES JONES

THE FOOTBALL SQUAD

Stagg (coach), Elliott (l. g.), Hoffman (l. t.), Badenoch (c.), Falk (r. t.), Schommer (l. e.) Meigs (sub. g.), Bohlander (sub. g.), Kelley (r. t.)
Crowley (r. h.), Ehrhorn (l. g.), Worthwine (f. b.), Schott (f. b.), Smith (sub. g.), Hirschl (l. g.), Grills (sub. c.)
Iddings (l. h.), Rogers (sub. h.), Steffen (capt., q.), Page (r. e.), De Tray (asst. coach), Johnson (trainer)

While the result of the tie game with Cornell on November 14 leaves the supremacy of East and West open, Chicago people are pretty thoroughly convinced that the newer and more open style of play has proved its usefulness. To Chicago people the touchdown won in the last minute of play meant victory. The playing of the first half, almost entirely in Cornell territory, showed the work of Chicago's offense and a comparison of the number of times either team made the requisite ten yards in three downs will show that Chicago clearly had the advantage. To Chicago there can be no question as to which team should have had the victory.

Steffen, Schommer, and Page distinguished themselves by clever individual work. The little quarter as usual proved himself able to cope with the best Cornell had to offer. In spite of losses caused by the forward pass going into wrong hands Chicago was able to make headway. There were fumbles on both sides in the first half, but when it is remembered that the players were trying to hold the ball in hands almost stiff from the cold the reason is easily seen.

The attendance at the game was the largest of the year and the rooting was admirable. The big "C" worked fully as well as at the Minnesota game. The Chicago band made its best appearance of the year, its number having been augmented. After the game the chimes in Mitchell tower played, for to Chicago the result of the game was as much as a victory.

That the new football scored decisively against the old style of playing in the game between Chicago and Minnesota on October 30 was the chief comment on the result, and Minnesota men who felt the score, 29 to 0, almost a disgrace were strongly in favor of an entire change of tactics in the coaching of the Minnesota team. Most of the criticism was directed against the northern team's coaching staff, which has adhered to the old-style game. Besides this the contest proved that Walter Steffen is almost without an equal in effective running with the ball, while his captaincy of the team won unstinted praise. The inability of the Minnesota eleven to trip up the fleet little Chicago man gave him opportunity for several spectacular runs that made the hearts of Chicago men glad. Besides Steffen, Page, Crowley, and Iddings deserve credit for excellent work.

One of the best demonstrations of student enthusiasm ever seen at Chicago was given after the Minnesota game. The rooters, following their leaders, kept together and after marching around the field behind the band gathered near Bartlett Gymnasium to sing. The band led off with the Chicago songs, the chimes in the tower were played for the occasion, and every student doffed his hat while the "Alma Mater" rang out. Following this the rooters, over three hundred strong, marched to the new circular roadway in the center of the campus and forming a ring danced around it. The final outburst came at the "C" bench where all the songs of the day were again rehearsed. The great block "C" in the rooters section, made of pennants in the hands of Chicago students proved an innovation that pleased. By reversing the pennants the effect of a white "C" on a maroon field, and a maroon "C" on a white field was secured. The pennants were raised to the melody of Gordon Ericson's new Chicago march, which, together with "Campus Capers," an intermezzo by Albert Sabath, and dedicated to Walter Steffen, is the con-

tribution of this season to Chicago music. Too much, also, cannot be said of the fine rooting and spirit shown by the Minnesota section. The men from the North kept up their loyal support long after the Chicago team began its steady march for touchdowns.

What was without doubt the best yell meeting of the year was held on Thursday evening, November 12, in Bartlett Gymnasium. All the loyal rooters were present and the women of the University came in large numbers. "Bill" MacCracken, cheerleader, presided. President Judson and Dr. Thomas W. Goodspeed spoke of their faith in the team's ability to win. William Scott Bond, '97, represented the alumni and told several interesting stories. Alderman Badenoch, father of Ben Badenoch, who plays center for Chicago, was also on the platform. These were followed by the members of the team and, lastly, by Coach Stagg, whose reception was as rousing as ever. A big bonfire was lighted on Vincent field after the rally.

The windup of the week of probation for the Freshmen of the Three-Quarters Club came between the halves of the Cornell football game on November 14. Dressed to represent such characters as the Gold Dust Twins, acrobats, the Merry Widow, Jocko the Monk, and the like, the men gave a mock football game on the field. More care was taken with the costuming this year than ever before. The men will become full-fledged members at a banquet to be given soon in a down-town café.

For the first time in years the presidency of the Senior class was decided without a battle. William Patterson MacCracken, known to his friends by the shorter name of "Bill," was elected without opposition. Competition for the remaining Senior offices was more keen, and resulted in the choice of Fred Gaarde, vice-president; Katharine Slaught, secretary; and Dean Kennedy, treasurer. William MacCracken, is the present University cheerleader, was last year's business manager of the *Cap & Gown*, member of Junior and Senior College Councils, reporter on the *Daily Maroon*, member of Owl and Serpent, Order of the Iron Mask, Sphinx, Skull and Crescent, Three-Quarters Club, and Psi Upsilon. He has been identified with many other college activities. Fred Gaarde was captain of the 1908 baseball team and belongs to Sigma Nu. Miss Katharine Slaught was a member of the *Cap & Gown* board, speaker for the associates, Spring Quarter, 1908, has been a member of the Junior and Senior College Councils, and has held honor scholarships for excellence in work. Dean Kennedy is a member of the Blackfriars, Glee Club, Tiger's Head, Score Club, and Delta Upsilon.

Abbott Hershel Shaw of the Blackfriars believes that this organization should have more reasons for existence than the production of an annual comic opera and has begun his campaign for a more coherent organization with the announcement that the friars will dine and smoke on December 12. The details are being worked out by a committee made up of Hurnard Kenner, Aleck Whitfield, and C. L. Sullivan, chosen at a meeting held on Friday, November 13. It was announced that the contest for the 1909 comic opera would close on January 1. It is open to any University of Chicago man, and if done in collaboration one of the authors must be in residence. Three or more plays, it is understood, are under way, all by new writers. Hansen, Klein, and Smith, authors of the 1907 and 1908 operas will not submit a play this year.

Two new booklets of information have recently been published, those of the Y. M. C. A. and the W. A. A. The latter includes a sketch of the work of the association throughout the year, with the dates of future events. The former, called *The Maroon Diary and Handbook*, is a comprehensive work of 126 pages which tells in compact form much that could have been secured formerly only from a great many different sources. Interest in the volume

is increased by such suggestive articles as "Advice to Freshmen," by President Judson, a short history of the University by George O. Fairweather, '07, and a discussion of "Chicago Ways" by David A. Robertson, '02. The editor of the diary is A. W. Wheeler and the business manager, R. P. Baker.

With the try-outs on October 29, interest in the intercollegiate debates grew more marked. This year's topic for debate is, "*Resolved,* That bank issues secured by commercial paper are preferable to those secured by bonds." Coach H. P. Chandler has charge of the debate.

Dramatic activities have assumed their place in University life. The trials for the Dramatic Club were held October 25. The coming of Donald Robertson and his company to Mandel Hall in a series of three plays also called out favorable comment. The first, *A Curious Mishap,* by Goldoni, was given October 29; *A Prodigal Son,* by Voltaire, was given November 19. The third play will be commemorative of Milton and will be his masque, *Comus.*

The Score Club opened its season of winter dances on the afternoon of Saturday, October 24, in Rosalie. The attendance was large and the parties promise to be as popular as ever. The Reynolds dances include an informal on November 25 and a formal on December 11. The usual afternoon dances of the Junior Colleges will this year be regulated by the Junior College Council, according to a recent ruling, this being thought expedient because of conflicts in dates under the old system.

The most strenuous days of the fraternity rushing season ended happily on October 21 when the sixteen undergraduate fraternities announced nearly seventy-five pledges. The average number of men chosen by each fraternity has dropped to a little over five. Fraternity men are said to agree that the campaign was harder than usual owing to a decrease in the amount of available material.

The close of the political campaign resulted also in the close of political activities on the campus. In the last few weeks the student representatives of the national parties were busy molding the opinions of those of the undergraduate world who had a vote. The National Republican College League was perhaps the most active. Under the leadership of W. P. MacCracken, Jr., the school was canvassed, and organizations such as fraternities were asked to present in tabulated form the political sentiments of their members. Samuel B. Alschuler spoke for the Democrats on October 12, and Governor Charles S. Deneen addressed a Kent Theater rally on October 27. The attempt to have Bryan speak on the campus failed because of that candidate's many engagements, but the college men joined in a demonstration at the Coliseum. The campaign led to the formation of a number of clubs, this activity extending even to the women. The University of Chicago Republican club elected Arnold B. Hall, president, and E. C. Tanner, secretary. Mr. Hall was also the University representative on the staff of the *National College Republican.* Socialists formed the Debs club, with F. E. Robins, president, and Frank A. Gehring, secretary; the president in this instance being a Fellow in Greek. The Bryan and Kern club was one of the earliest in the field. A political debate of some interest took place before the Pre-Legal Club, at which representative workers from the city organizations of the five principal parties addressed the students.

Neither were the women's halls free from the election excitement. Registration was effected with a poll tax of three cents, which paid campaign expenses. At a rally in Green Hall on the night of October 30 young women representing each party spoke, preparatory to the mock election held on Tuesday, November 3, which gave the Republican candidate a majority.

Considerable interest has also been aroused among the women by the agitation for equal suffrage. With the return of Dean Breckenridge and Miss Harriet Grim from the convention of the National Equal

Suffrage Association of College Women, a Chicago club was formed with Miss Grim as president. On Tuesday, October 27, Dr. Anna Shaw spoke for the movement at a joint meeting of the Junior Colleges.

The Y. W. C. L. programme for October and November includes the following addresses and events:

Oct. 6—Informal tea for the Freshmen.
Oct. 8—"Welcome," Miss Helen Peck.
Oct. 13—"Some Fundamentals in Bible Study," Dr. Warren P. Behan.
Oct. 14—"On Bible Study," Miss Georgia Chamberlin.
Oct. 20—Oriental tea, to meet Miss Ruth Paxson, secretary of the Student Volunteer movement.
Oct. 21—"The Need for Mission Study," Miss Ruth Paxson.
Oct. 27—"What Happened in Tent 13," a review of the Y. W. C. L. conference at Lake Geneva, Wis., by Miss Edith Osgood.
Oct. 28—"Ten Days at Geneva," Miss Valentina Denton.
Nov. 4—"The Student's Relation to the Church," Rev. Oscar Helming.
Nov. 11—"Prayer: A Reality," Dr. Chas. R. Henderson.
Nov. 18—Recognition meeting for new members.
Nov. 25—"Making Ends Meet," Miss Katharine Slaught.

The University organization was represented at the meeting of the state Y. W. C. A. which opened in Bloomington on October 31.

University of Chicago women who are interested in literary study have formed the English Twelve Club, which will further "fellowship among women of literary taste at the University." It is planned to hold study classes for the members and open meetings for the reading of poetry and drama. The club is to be made representative of the women's literary interests and to uphold high ideals of literary taste. Meetings will be held twice a month. The deans and the English faculty have expressed their interest in the plans and the members are enthusiastic over their prospects of success. The officers and charter members are; Florence Kiper, president; Ernestine Evans, secretary; Mary Courtenay, treasurer; Helen Peck, Katharine Slaught, Jessie Heckman, Lucy Driscoll, Eleanor Craig, Caroline Dickey, Alice Greenacre, Nell Anthony, and Mrs. W. I. Thomas.

As an evidence of their interest in student activities Junior College women point to the establishment of an Arts College dramatic club, an Arts College debating club, a Science College dramatic club, and the increased membership in the "Sock and Buskin" of Philosophy and the "Greenroom" of Literature Colleges.

For the benefit of the University Settlement Miss Lucine Finch will give a recital of negro songs and stories in Mandel Hall on the evening of December 2. The recital will be under the auspices of the women of the University.

Thanksgiving will be observed with a spread in Lexington lunch-room on Wednesday, November 25, by the Women's Union, according to its annual custom. This year all the women of the University are invited to attend in masquerade costume.

On Tuesday, November 10, a reception was given to Madame Alla Nazimova in Green Hall under the auspices of the Women's Union.

Social activities have been numerous in the women's halls in the past month. On Monday, November 9, the members of Beecher presented a mock poetic drama in honor of faculty guests. The new girls in Green gave a vaudeville programme entitled "Green Hall Gambols" on Monday, November 16. Green Hall also entertained at an informal dancing party on Friday, November 13. Green had a ghost party to celebrate Hallowe'en while Kelly had a play and a costume party.

THE ASSOCIATION OF DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY

HERBERT E. SLAUGHT, PH.D., '98, Secretary

Dr. A. W. Smith, '04, has been promoted to an assistant professorship in mathematics at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

Dr. Etoile B. Simons, '05, has charge of the department of biology in the Manual Training High School of Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. Emil Goettsch, '07, is a candidate for the degree of M.D. in the medical school of Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. William A. Locy, '06, is professor of zoölogy in Northwestern University.

Dr. Roy C. Flickinger, '04, who was formerly instructor in Greek and Latin, has now been promoted to an assistant professorship in Greek at Northwestern University.

Dr. David M. Robinson, '04, has been promoted to an associate professorship in classical archaeology at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Robinson was formerly assistant professor of Greek in Illinois College.

Dr. Gilbert A. Bliss, '00, formerly assistant professor at Princeton University, has been appointed Associate Professor of Mathematics at the University of Chicago.

Dr. N. J. Lennes, '07, formerly instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is now assistant professor of mathematics at Brown University.

Dr. Thomas E. McKinney, '05, formerly in charge of the department of mathematics at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., is now professor of mathematics in the State University of South Dakota at Vermilion, S. D.

Dr. Robert L. Moore, '05, formerly instructor at Princeton University, is now instructor in mathematics at Northwestern University.

The number of candidates for the doctorate during the year 1907–8 was as follows: Autumn Convocation, twenty-seven; Winter Convocation, five; Spring Convocation, six; Summer Convocation, sixteen; making a total of fifty-four.

These were distributed by departments as follows: Philosophy, one; psychology, five; political economy, two; political science, two; history, three; sociology, one; Semitic languages, two; Latin, two; Germanic languages, one; mathematics, six; physics, two; chemistry, seven; geography, one; zoölogy, six; anatomy, two; physiology, one; bacteriology, one; paleontology, one; botany, five; New Testament, three. It will be seen that the departments of mathematics, chemistry, zoölogy, botany, and psychology have produced twenty-nine of the fifty-four Doctors for the year, or a little more than one-half the total number.

The following is a partial list of appointments and promotions among the Doctors for the coming year:

In the Department of Botany: Anstruther A. Lawson, '01, lecturer in botany, University of Glasgow; Clifton Durant Howe, '04, professor of forestry, University of Toronto; William Jesse Goad Land, '04, instructor in botany, The University of Chicago; Laetitia M. Snow, '04, instructor in botany, Wellesley College; William Crocker, '06, associate in botany, The University of Chicago; L. Lance Burlingame, '08, instructor in botany, Stanford University; Reginald R. Gates, '08, assistant in botany, The University of Chicago; LeRoy Harris Harvey, '08, professor of botany, State Normal School, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Charles Houston Shattuck, '08, professor of botany, Clemson College, South Carolina; Alma G. Stokey, '08, instructor in botany, Mt. Holyoke College.

In the Department of Zoölogy: Charles C. Adams, '08, associate in animal ecology, University of Illinois; Mary Blount, '08, instructor in zoölogy,

University High School, assistant in zoölogy, The University of Chicago; John T. Patterson, '08, instructor in zoölogy, University of Texas; Katashi Takahashi, '08, professor of zoölogy, Imperial Peers' College, Tokyo, Japan; H. H. Newman, formerly instructor in zoölogy, University of Michigan, head of department of zoölogy, University of Texas.

In the Department of Chemistry: Willis S. Hilpert, '06, chemist, chemical laboratory of the American Medical Association; Robert A. Hall, '07, associate professor of chemistry, Clemson College, South Carolina; William M. Bruce, '04, chief chemist, Agricultural Experimental Station, University of Arkansas, leaving the Kennicott Water Softening Co., for which he had been chief chemist since taking his degree; George Ashman, '08, returned to the professorship of chemistry, Bradley Polytechnic Institute; he had been on leave of absence to complete his work for the degree. Katherine Blunt, '07, instructor in chemistry at Vassar College; Willey Denis, '97, assistant chemist, Washington, D. C.

In the Department of Psychology: Clarence Yoakum, '08, instructor in psychology in the University of Texas; Florence E. Richardson, '08, assistant professor of psychology, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa; W. V. D. Bingham, '08, instructor in psychology, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York; Grace N. Fernald, '07, professor (*pro tempore*) of psychology, Lake Erie College, Ohio; Harvey Carr, '05, assistant professor of psychology, The University of Chicago.

In the Department of Mathematics, Nels J. Lennes, '07, instructor in mathematics, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island; Robert L. Moore, '05, instructor in mathematics, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; Thomas E. McKinney, '05, professor of mathematics, University of South Dakota; Gilbert A. Bliss, '00, associate professor of mathematics, University of Chicago, Summer Quarter, 1908.

It is desired to give in these columns reports of the scientific publications of the Doctors. This in a sense will be supplementary to the list of publications given in the President's annual report, which always includes those Doctors who are members of the Faculty of the University of Chicago, but does not always include all the others. An attempt will be made to organize a committee in each department which shall have this matter in charge. Certainly nothing is more important than the proper recognition and report of research carried on by the Doctors after they leave the University. The only such reports available for this issue are from the departments of zoölogy and German. and these probably do not give all the data for those Doctors who are not in residence at the University.

Publications of the resident Doctors of Philosophy in the Department of Zoölogy for 1907–1908:

Charles C. Adams, '08, "The Environmental Relations of Animals," a contribution to Professor R. D. Salisbury's *Physiography* (Briefer Course), 473–85. Henry Holt & Co., 1908. "Some of the Advantages of an Ecological Organization of a Natural History Museum," *Proceedings of the American Association of Museums,* I, 170–78, 1908. "The Ecological Succession of Birds." *The Auk,* XXV (1908), No. 2, 109–53.

Mary Blount, '08, "The Early Development of the Pigeon's Egg, with Special Reference to the Supernumerary Sperm Nuclei, the Periblast, and the Germ Wall." Preliminary paper, *Biological Bulletin,* October, 1907.

Wallace Craig, '08, "North Dakota Life: Plant, Animal, and Human." *Bulletin of the American Geographical* Society, XL, July, 1908, 321–415. "The Voices of Pigeons Regarded as a Means of Social Control," *American Journal of Sociology,* XIV (1908), No. 1, 85–100.

Frank E. Lutz, '08, "The Variation and Correlation of Certain Taxonomic Characters of Gryllus." *Bulletin 101,* Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.

John T. Patterson, '08, "The Order of Appearance of the Anterior Somites of the Chick." *Biological Bulletin,* XIII (1907), 121–33. "On Gastrulation and the Origin of the Primitive Streak in the Pigeon's Egg." Preliminary notice, *Biological Bulletin,* XIII (1907), 151–70. "Amitosis in the Pigeon's Egg." *Anatomischen Anzeiger,* XXXII (1908) Band, 117–25.

Oscar Riddle, '07, "The Cause of the Production of 'Down' and Other Down-like Structures in the Plumages of Birds." *Biological Bulletin,* XIV (1908). "The Genesis of Fault-Bars in Feathers and the Cause of Alternation of Light and Dark Fundamental Bars." *Biological Bulletin,* XIV, 1908.

Victor E. Shelford, '07, "Preliminary Note on the Distribution of the Tiger Beetles and Its Relation to Plant Succession." *Biological Bulletin*, XIV, No. 1, 9–14. "The Life-Histories and Larval Habits of the Tiger Beetles." *Linnean Societies Journal*, XXX (1908), 157–84.

Katashi Takahashi, '08, "Some Conditions Which Determine the Length of the Internodes Found on the Nerve Fiber of the Leopard Frog Rana pipiens." *Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology*, XVIII, No. 2.

George W. Tannreuther, '08, "History of the Germ Cells and Early Embryology of Certain Aphids." *Zoologischen Jahrbüchern*, XXIV (1907). 609–42.

Recent publications by Doctors of Philosophy who took their degrees in the German Department of the University of Chicago:

Francis A. Wood, '95, "Greek and Latin Etymologies." *Classical Philology*, III (1908), 1, 74–86. "Rime-words and Rime-ideas." *Indogermanische Forschungen*, XXII, 1–2, 133–71. "Etymological Notes." *Modern Language Notes*, XXIII (1908), 5, 147–49.

Philip Schuyler Allen, '97, "Mediaeval Latin Lyrics," Part I. *Modern Philology*, V (1908), 3, 423–76. *Idem.*, Part II, *ibid.*, VI (1908), 1, 3–4.

Adolph C. von Noé, '05, "Die Universität von Chicago." *Die Glocke* (Chicago), III (1908), 2, 65–69. "Die Stellung des College in amerikanischen Unterrichtssystem." *Internationale Wochenschrift für Wissenschaft, Kunst, und Technik* (Berlin), II (1908), 29, 918–22.

Charles Goettsch, '01, "Ablaut-Relations in the Weak Verb in Gothic, Old High German, and Middle High German." *Modern Philology*, V (1908), 4, 569–616.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

RUDOLPH E. SCHREIBER, J.D., '06, Secretary

The secretary desires to learn of any change of address of members of the Law School Association. Any news concerning any former student of the Law School should be sent to R. E. Schreiber, 912 Monadnock Block; telephone, Harrison 1758.

THE MONTHLY LUNCHEON

The monthly luncheon of the Law School Association is held at the Bismarck Hotel, 178 Randolph St., the second Saturday of every month. Service à la carte.

ALUMNI NEWS

E. C. Ashton, '07, is connected with the firm of Moyle & Van Cott, Deseret National Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leslie J. Ayer's, '06, address is 1314 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago.

Edward I. Alexander, Jr., is associated as partner with Robert M. Mitchell, Suite 9, 79 So. Clark St., Chicago.

Herbert W. Brackney, '06, is practicing law in Sioux City, Ia., 204 American Block.

George C. Dixon is a partner in the firm of Dixon & Dixon, 120 East First St., Dixon, Ill.

Ingraham D. Hook is in the law office of Frank Hagerman, Commerce Building, Kansas City, Mo.

J. W. Johnson is police magistrate in Sterling, Ill.

W. R. Jayne, '04, is with Jane & Hoffman, Muscatine, Ia.

The address of W. P. Lambertson is Fairview, Kan.

David D. Madden's, '06, office is at Rockford, Ill., 617 Ashton Bldg.

A. T. Stewart is in England. His address is 155 Westbourne Ave., Hull, Eng.

THE DIVINITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

EDGAR J. GOODSPEED, B.D., '97, Secretary

ALUMNI NEWS

Rev. W. C. Halbert, who was a student in the Divinity School at the time of its removal from Morgan Park to Chicago, recently died at his home in Iowa. So soon has he followed his college friend, Dr. J. H. Herrick, who came with him to the old Seminary from the college at LaGrange, Mo.

Mr. C. H. Scheick, who recently completed his divinity studies, has accepted a call to a pastorate in Pittsburgh, Pa. He thus returns to begin his life-work in his native state.

Rev. D. M. Hand, who took his B.D. degree at the end of the Summer Quarter, was born among the mountains of the West, and had a longing desire to return to that part of the country for permanent service. He has therefore accepted the call of the Baptist church at Anaconda, Mont., rather than that received from Atlantic, Ia., in the state where he received his college education.

Rev. G. W. Fogg, '08, a recent graduate of the Divinity School, has resigned his pastorate in South Bend, Ind., and returned for further study at the opening of the Autumn Quarter.

Rev. F. T. Galpin, '04, after a very effective pastorate with the Baptist church at the capital of Wisconsin, has begun work as pastor of the First Church, Detroit, Mich., succeeding Rev. T. A. Hoben who has already entered upon service as Associate Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Duties in the Divinity School.

The Divinity School was represented at several state conventions, meeting in October, by members of the faculty who made addresses or gave series of lectures. Dean Mathews spoke at the Indiana and Minnesota conventions, Dr. Henderson in Ohio, Dr. Hoben in Iowa, Dr. G. B. Smith in Illinois, and Dr. Price in Michigan.

Rev. R. R. Fleming, recently pastor of the Baptist church, at Newton, Kan., has accepted the call of the First Baptist Church of Streator, Ill.

Rev. A. P. Garrett, who recently received his B.D. degree from the University, is meeting with much encouragement in his work as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Green Bay, Wis. He thus fills one of the four leading pulpits in Wisconsin recently vacated by Chicago men. Another of the four is now occupied by Rev. J. C. Hazen, who succeeds Rev. R. M. Vaughan at Janesville.

Rev. W. C. Risinger, formerly a student of the Divinity School, has been called from his pastorate at West Allis, Wis., to become the Baptist Sunday-school missionary for the state of Minnesota.

Rev. J. E. Ayscue, '05, who resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church at Greenville, N. C., early last summer, to pursue some post-graduate studies in the Divinity School, and with a view to later settlement in the North, has declined recently a recall to his former field.

Rev. M. W. Buck closes his pastorate at the LaSalle Avenue Church, Chicago, with the month of October.

CLASS GIFTS AT ENTRANCE TO COBB HALL

Bulletin Boards, Class of 1906
Electric Lamps, Class of 1907

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

GEORGE O. FAIRWEATHER, S.B., '07, General Secretary

NEW ALUMNI CLUBS

The graduates and former students of the University living in Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., and immediate vicinity, are undertaking the formation of an alumni club. The preliminary plans are in charge of Jacob Billikopf, '04, 1702 Locust Street, Kansas City, Mo., and Charles Arthur Bruce, '06, 2625 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Similar efforts have recently been inaugurated in the following centers:

Oregon Alumni Club, Mrs. W. J. Weber, '99, Canby, Ore.

Bloomington (Ill.) Alumni Club, Rabbi George Gresham Fox, '04, Congregation Moses Montefiore, Bloomington, Ill.

Alumni of these districts are requested to correspond with the temporary secretaries whose names are given.

THE CHICAGO ALUMNI CLUB

The local alumni joined forces with the undergraduates at the purity banquet given in honor of the Cornell team on Friday evening, November 13. After the dinner they adjourned to the Reynolds Club for an informal meeting. A number of the alumni participated in the mass meeting on the preceding Thursday evening, and a section of about five hundred were seated in the grand stand at the game, and added greatly to the cheering of the undergraduates.

The club has just completed an address list in card catalogue form of all graduates in the city and suburbs. The organization is now at work upon a similar list of non-graduates of whom there are over a thousand, and who number some of the most enthusiastic of Chicago supporters. To this end the co-operation of all fraternities, faculty men, and other sources of information, is being solicited. The constitution of the club admits any man who has had at least one year's residence in the University.

Plans are being considered of having regular weekly or bimonthly luncheons in the city, where the graduates and former students can gather at the noon hour.

ALUMNI REORGANIZATION

The secretaries of the general Alumni Association, and of the Law, Divinity, and Doctors of Philosophy Associations, have recently met in several conferences with the University authorities to consider plans for the reorganization of alumni affairs.

A central office will be maintained for the routine work common to each of the alumni offices, such as the maintenance of address lists, publication of alumni directories, and circularizing of graduates. In other ways, the interests of all of the graduates will be served by a closer relation of these several groups of alumni. It is hoped to have the final plans prepared for publication in the next issue.

[For News from the Classes, see advertising section, page 4.]

(Letter No. 2)

To The Faculty, Alumni, Students, Former Students, and Friends of The University of Chicago

Perhaps this way of looking at the situation has never suggested itself to you :

The Faculty, Alumni, Students, and Former Students of the University, the readers of this Magazine, are the Spectators, or rather the Rooters at a great contest, a hard conscientious fight for the glory of Alma Mater, in which the Staff of the Magazine, the Team, is playing the game, and is the center of interest. It is up to the team to gain ground with the Magazine, the Ball, and to carry it to the goal. The effect of the Magazine on the spectators shows the score ; it shows what the team has accomplished.

Each day during the time intervening between the issues, the Staff is practicing for the next match, hard at work on new plays, new ideas by which every number will be an improvement on the last, until the Magazine becomes superior to anything of its kind in existence, and thus wins glory for the institution whose name it bears.

Not one of you need be told what an inspiring effect a loyal crowd of rooters has on a fighting team; how much courage and strength and enthusiasm is injected into the Staff of the Magazine by a grand display of co-operation on the part of its readers. The bleachers should be full; the cheering intense; every subscriber should "plug" for the Magazine; talk it up to those who have not yet ventured to buy a ticket; and patronize the advertisers.

Whenever the Magazine reaches you, look over the advertising section, then supply your wants at those establishments represented in your own Magazine, who back your Team; who show an interest in your interest, who place confidence in you and your sincerity.

Get personally acquainted with every member of the Staff. Do not require him to be labeled. Write to us; let us know you ; send us your suggestions; tell us what you think of our style of play ; point out our weak spots, and if you have a new play that will better the Magazine, let us have it.

Whatever helps us helps you ; our interests are identical.

Remember, you are the Rooters ; we are the Team. Stick!

Yours very respectfully,

Business Manager.

An opportunity is extended to you on pages 34 and 35 of advertising section

Also look on page 3 following this letter

BY READING THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN

The University of Chicago Magazine

YOU WILL RECEIVE INFORMATION OF VALUE AND INTEREST

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Handing Out Money

for "Nerve Medicine," and keeping right on drinking coffee, is like pouring oil on a fire with one hand and water with the other.

Coffee contains a drug—Caffeine—and much of the "nervousness," headaches, insomnia, indigestion, loss of appetite, and a long train of ails, come from the regular use of coffee.

Prove it by leaving off coffee ten days and use well-made Postum Food Coffee.

Such a test works at both ends of the problem: you leave off the drug, caffeine (contained in coffee), and you take on the rebuilding food elements in Postum.

A personal test will prove that **"There's a Reason"** for

POSTUM

Postum Cereal Co., Lit., Battle Creek, Michigan, U.S.A.

M11

Dress Suits To Rent

Tuxedo Suits To Rent

Prince Albert Suits To Rent

Opera Hats To Rent

T. C. SCHAFFNER & CO.,
TAILORS

Room 27. 78 State Street
Phone Central 4875

M11

A sweetmeat of food-value
Nourishing to the body
Pleasing to the taste, and
prepared with absolute
cleanliness

Made by herself and sisters in
Syracuse, N. Y.

Mary Elizabeth's
Chocolates

WHOLESALE DEPOT
42 River Street, Chicago
E. HOSKINS, Mgr.
Ph ne Central 1304

When you want the Best ask for
MARY
ELIZABETH'S
CHOCOLATES

M11

Irwin Brothers Company

PROVISION DEALERS

449-451 STATE STREET
Phones Harrison 515-516-517

5825 STATE STREET
Phone Wentworth 517

CHICAGO

Orders by Phone at 58th St. Store

M11

TELEPHONE HYDE PARK 1322
RESIDENCE 1986 HYDE PARK

MADISON AVENUE PACKING COMPANY

6309 MADISON AVENUE

H. T. McGUIRE, Prop.

CHICAGO

M11

Mr. Advertiser:—Read this. It speaks for itself.

Chicago Nov. 2nd 08.

The University of Chicago Magazine,
Chicago, Ills.

Gentlemen—

For some time we have advertised in the University of Chicago Magazine.

Our relations with the Magazine—through Mr. Benj. Wilks—have proved eminently satisfactory and at all times courteous, prompt and business like. The practical results, in increase of trade, have been agreeable, unfailing and we feel assured that the success of the Magazine has concurrently helped to popularize the "Barnes" hat with the men—young & old—of the University of Chicago, among whom we number many patrons.

Very sincerely yours Chas. W. Barnes

ALUMNI NOTES

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

News items for these columns should be sent to the class secretary reporters, whose names are given at the head of the news from each class. Death notices and engagement and wedding announcements should be sent direct to the editors.

The following alumni are acting as class secretary-reporters for their respective years; other secretary-reporters are indicated in the following news columns. They will gladly receive information from any of their classmates for insertion in this department.

1862. George W. Thomas, 4039 Lake Ave.
1867. Wm. W. Everts, Roxbury, Mass.
1868. Henry A. Gardner, First National Bank Building.
1870. Charles R. Henderson, the University.
1872. Hervey Wistar Booth, 505 Monadnock Block.
1874. George Sutherland, Grand Island, Neb.
1875. Dr. John Ridlon, Chicago Savings Bank Building.
1876. Dr. John E. Rhodes, 100 State St.
1879. Edward B. Esher, 84 LaSalle St.
1880. Alfred E. Barr, 189 LaSalle St.
1881. George Warren Hall, 162 Washington St.
1882. Francis Humboldt Clark, 511–514, 112 Clark St.
1885. David I. Lingle, the University.
1886. Lincoln M. Coy, Unity Building.
1893. Jesse Dismukes Burks, Teachers' Training School, Albany, N. Y.
1894. Warren P. Behan, 153 LaSalle St.

1878

ELI BENJAMIN FELSENTHAL
100 Washing on Street

William A. Gardner is a member of the law firm of Gardner & Morgan, with offices in the Merchants-Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.

1884

LYDIA A. DEXTER
2920 Calumet Avenue

Lydia A. Dexter is temporarily in charge of the Fisk Park Library and reading room, at Fisk and 20th Streets, Chicago.

1895

JENNIE K. BOOMER
6025 Monroe Avenue

Joseph Leiser, formerly rabbi in Kingston, New York, is now residing at 224 Madison Street, Allentown, Pa.

Continued on advertising page 6

Hygienic Importance of Dustless Floors

The hygienic importance of dustless floors is to-day of as much significance as proper ventilation. Schools, hospitals, sanitariums, stores, offices, corridors and public buildings all have large floor spaces which collect dirt and dust with great rapidity. This dust, with its living millions of micro-organisms, is easily set in circulation, thus greatly increasing the dangers of contagion.

The simplest and most satisfactory of all methods for eliminating the dust evil has been found in

STANDARD FLOOR DRESSING

This preparation applied to floors several times a year will reduce dust *nearly one hundred per cent.*

Tests have proved conclusively that the atmosphere of rooms with *untreated floors* contains twelve times more dust and its accompanying germs than the air in rooms having floors *treated* with Standard Floor Dressing.

Moreover, it preserves the floors and improves their appearance—prevents them from splintering and cracking and greatly lessens the labor of caring for them.

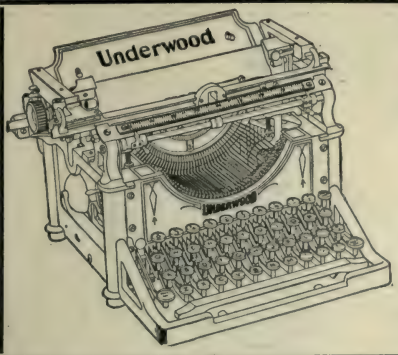
Standard Floor Dressing is sold by dealers generally. In barrels, half-barrels, one gallon and five gallon cans.

Not intended for household use.

A Free Demonstration

We will gladly demonstrate the worth of Standard Floor Dressing by actual use. On request from proper authorities we will treat part of one floor or corridor in school, hospital, sanitarium, store or public building,—AT OUR OWN EXPENSE. Write for particulars.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)



"Typewriters"

TEL. 2653 CENT. AUTO. 7725

ALL MAKES Rented,
For Sale and Repaired.

FULL LINE OF TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES AT

Davies Typewriter Exchange

3d floor - 185 Dearborn St.

M11

IT'S A PIPE!!! to carve your own ideas in Crude Meerschaum

You can carve crude Meerschaum as easily as chalk

Blocks	suitable	for	Large	Pipes,	$3.00
"	"	"	Medium	"	2.00
"	"	"	Small	"	1.50
"	"	"	Holders		1.00

Send for a block to-day and carve your Monogram, Class Numerals, or Fraternity Emblem on a pipe worth while.

THE MEERSCHAUM IMPORTING CO.

806 White Bldg. BUFFALO, N. Y.

M11

Madison Avenue LAUNDRY

FINE HAND WORK

MODERATE PRICES

Leave Work with Janitor

M11

TELEPHONE, HYDE PARK 3705

The

BEST Hand Laundry

CLEANING and DYEING

M. HIRSCH and G. BODENHEIMER, Proprietors

109 East 53rd Street

M11

You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments

GLANZ'S DISTINCTIVE FURS

"From Trapper to Wearer"

RELIABLE QUALITY—of course you must be sure of that first. Glanz fur quality has been confirmed by sixty years of satisfactory dealing with women who demand the best and **know values.**

STYLE DISTINCTIVENESS — that unmistakable touch of the **expert** designer—is not to be had everywhere. It **is** to be had at Glanz's.

AND AS TO PRICES — you'll find Glanz's extremely moderate.

We draw particular attention to the beautiful assortment of Sealskin, Russian Sables, Black Lynx, and to a showing of Natural Mink which has never been surpassed.

CHARLES GLANZ CO.

EDWARD W. HILLIS, Pres.

Established Fifty-nine Years

Powers Building

156 Wabash Avenue - - CHICAGO

(Formerly 110 and 112 Madison St.)

PARIS CHICAGO LEIPSIG LONDON

M11

CONCRETE

Reinforced
Or Plain

RAILROAD
MASONRY
Buildings
Conduits
Reservoirs

HOEFFER & CO.

614 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
CHICAGO

A. C. WARREN, Mgr. *Tel. Main 4790*

M11

Class News continued from page 4

1896

MRS. AGNES COOK GALE
5646 Kimbark Avenue

JOSEPH E. RAYCROFT
The University

Ida M. Schottenfels, Ph.M., is professor of mathematics in Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.

John F. Voight is a member of the law firm of Voight & Bennett, with offices at 1624 Broadway, Mattoon, Ill.

1897

EFFIE A. GARDNER
36 Loomis Street

Effie A. Gardner, formerly residing at 491 Adams Street, has recently moved to 36 Loomis Street, Chicago.

1898

MRS. CHARLOTTE CAPEN ECKHART
Kenilworth, Ill.

JOHN FRANKLIN HAGEY
252 E. Sixty-third Place

Cecil Page should be addressed at 206 LaSalle Street, Chicago. Mr. Page and James M. Gwin, '97, are on the membership committee of the University Mens' Democratic Club.

Sue Harding Rummlee, formerly residing in Chicago, has moved to Crystal Lake, Ill.

Continued on advertising page 8

A Story of

Difficulty Discomfort Dissatisfaction

Taking Apart Old Style Pen

The pictures on this page represent three disagreeable stages in the operation of filling an ordinary fountain pen—a story of dissatisfaction.

First, you must take the pen apart by unscrewing pen section. Sometimes the joints are very tight. You tug and twist until you break the pen, injure your fingers, or the thread breaks and the pen is ruined. Even when not attended with mishaps the taking apart of the pen is disagreeable and inconvenient. The pen apart, the parts are laid aside, and the next step is to fill the dropper—an operation attended with more or less risk of spattering and spilling. You seek the parts of the dismembered pen. The barrel has rolled off the desk. You search for it on the floor meanwhile carefully poising the dropper full of ink. You finally recover it and attempt to fill it, with results as shown in the third picture.

Filling Dropper of Old Style Pen

If you have had experience with fountain pens you will know this description is not overdrawn. Why should you bother with a device so primitive when contrasted to the simple, easy and satisfactory filling device of CONKLIN'S Self-Filling Pen?

(OVER)

Filling Old Style Pen With Dropper

No Trouble to Fill the CONKLIN Pen

Drinks Ink Like a Camel

Just dip the pen in the nearest inkwell, press the Crescent-Filler, and your pen fills itself in less time than it takes to tell it. Much quicker, easier and safer than spilling ink into a muzzle loader with a dropper.

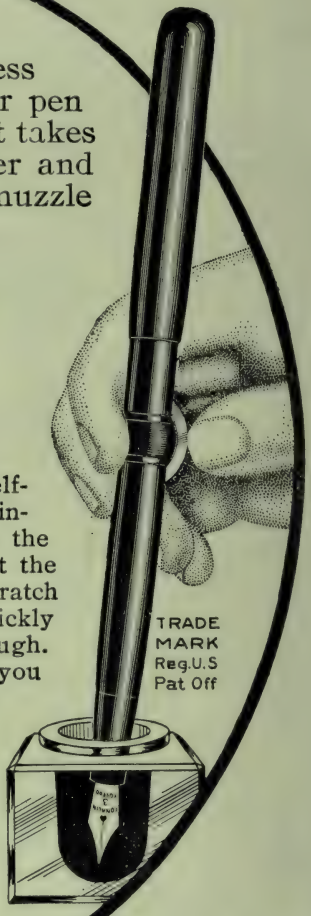
CONKLIN'S

Self-Filling

Fountain Pen

is not only self-filling and self-cleaning—it is also self-writing. That's because of its wonderful feed principle. You merely guide it over paper—it does the rest. You don't have to shake it or jerk it to get the ink to flow—you don't have to scratch, scratch, scratch before the ink comes. "Makes its mark" as quickly as a pencil and keeps it up until you're through. You're never worried about ink, because you know you can fill your pen instantly at any inkwell—*with any ink.*

Every Conklin Pen is unconditionally guaranteed to give satisfaction. Exchangeable until hand is suited.



Manufactured by
THE CONKLIN PEN MFG. CO.,
Toledo, Ohio,
U. S. A.

Plain and Gold Mounted

Nibs to Suit all Hands

Sold in Chicago by

MARSHALL-JACKSON COMPANY
144 Monroe Street

C. D. PEACOCK
197 State St.

HEWITT'S BOOK STORE
415 East 57th St.

And other Leading Dealers

JOHN E. ROCKEFELLOW

PHONE OAK 409

Glass, Wall Paper, Paint and Paint Sundries

As to quality and prices, please call

WHOLESALE PROMPT DELIVERIES RETAIL

4321 COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE :: :: :: :: :: :: CHICAGO

MII

Phone Central 4251

L. Ginsburgh LADIES' TAILOR

402 Stewart Bldg. Cor. State & Washington St. CHICAGO.

SUITS

FROM $45.00 UP

My Suits are highly recommended by the University girls. MII

SINGER & BOLOTIN

LADIES' TAILORS

Phone Central 781 506 MASONIC TEMPLE MII

BROOKS CLOTHES

THE STUDENT

MAY JUSTLY BE CALLED

"GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES"

ATTRACTIVE AND SEDATE, CLEVER, BUT NOT OFFENSIVE, ORIGINAL AND YET IN GOOD FORM. NONE OTHER POSSESS THEIR DIGNITIES.

OUR PRICES

$15 TO $35

BROOKS CLOTHES SHOP

138 E. MADISON ST. OPPOSITE LASALLE

MII

D. H. SACHEN & CO.

TAILORS

134 MONROE STREET

We invite an examination of our many distinctive patterns.

Every conceivable new style, weave, and color can be found in our varied selection.

MII

You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments

Phones: Main 1835
Auto. 6835

GENERAL ENGRAVERS
AND DIE SINKERS

P. A. Salisbury-Schulz Co.

164-166 RANDOLPH ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Rubber and Steel Stamps
Stencils, Burning Brands
Badges, Seals, Bucks
Pneumatic Rubber Stamps

M11

Selling Out Entire Stock
OF
DAVID
the Penman
192 CLARK STREET

THIS LINE INCLUDES
Waterman's
Parker's
Paul E. Wirt's
Mooney's
Conklin's
AND ALL THE OTHER GOOD ONES

Come and be Convinced

M11

Prof. T. F. Ridge
Private Dancing Academy
Rooms 536-538 Athenaeum Bldg.
26 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

School of Acting
School of Dancing
School of Dramatic Art
School of Vocal Culture

Waltz, Two-Step, Reverse and Graceful Leading Guaranteed

M11

Class News continued from page 6

1899
JOSEPHINE T. ALLIN
4805 Madison Avenue
PERCY B. ECKHART
First National Bank Building

Lola M. Harmon is residing in Oshkosh, Wis., where she may be addressed at 471 Algonia Street.

R. M. D. Kirkland recently received the Harrison Fellowship in classics at the University of Pennsylvania.

1900
MARGARET MARIA CHOATE
Bartholamew-Clifton School, Cincinnati, O.
CHARLES S. EATON
107 Dearborn Street

Bertha Barnett is a private stenographer in the University of Madison, Madison, Wis.

Helen V. Chase is a teacher of shorthand and English in the Urbana High School, Urbana, Ill.

W. C. Gorrell has his offices located at 463 Rookery, Chicago.

Florence Parker is doing church work in Eau Claire, Wis.

1901
ARTHUR EUGENE BESTOR
5711 Kimbark Avenue

Martin C. Amos is head of the German

Continued on advertising page 11

The Secor Standard **Visible** Writing and Billing Machine embodies more new ideas than have been combined in one typewriter since the first invention of writing machines.

It will give longer service with less cost than any other typewriter made. It is the only machine that has permanent alignment. It has a back spacer, paragraph key, removable escapement, decimal tabulater, two-color ribbon, and will handle anything from a half-inch label to a fifty-page magazine.

SECOR TYPEWRITER CO., Harrison 4266
134 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

MII

WAYLAND ACADEMY

Affiliated with

The University of Chicago

BEAVER DAM, WISCONSIN

A co-educational home school, with excellent equipment, high standards of work and moderate rates :: :: :: ::

Send for Catalogue to
Principal EDWIN P. BROWN

MII

Ladies' Tailoring at POPULAR PRICES

¶ The Unity system of producing High Class Ladies' Tailored Garments to measure at popular prices, is thoroughly appreciated by all women who admire perfect fit, style and workmanship.

¶ This season presents some new effects in Ladies' Tailored Garments, that require the most skilful style treatment as well as the most careful tailoring.

WE CAN PLEASE YOU

TAILORED SUITS cut to your measure } $35.00 and up

TAILORED SKIRTS cut to your measure } $6.00 and up

UNITY SKIRT CO.

Ladies' Tailors

209 STATE ST. 5th Floor, Republic Bldg.

MII

You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments

E. A. CONDAX & CO.

The name CONDAX *is enough to assure its merits*

Condax Petite

The best cigarette after dinner, at the club, and at the Theatre. Price 15c. Two boxes 25c.

Condax Padischah

"The Cigarette of Dignity." Price 35c.

E. A. CONDAX & CO.

12 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
305 Pearl Street, New York

Tel. Cent. 3474

M11

For A Sublime Pipe-Smoke

Use the aristocrat of all tobaccos—the one that has a fragrancy and a virgin flavor which has done more to glorify the pipe than all other mixtures combined. For particular and appreciative smokers,

Tobin's Mixture

is especially made, and for smokers not particular, it will make them particular.

If your dealer don't keep it we will send, prepaid, 2 oz. for 40c.; 4 oz. for 75c.; 8 oz., $1.50; 1 lb., $3.00.
14 different strengths.

National Cigar Store, Inc.
First National Bank Building
Dearborn Street Side
We Sell Tobacco—Not Premiums

M11

HERE'S A SMOKE YOU'LL ENJOY

far better than any other, because it is the best blend of the world's finest tobaccos.

Spilman Mixture
SMOKING TOBACCO
WITHOUT A BITE OR A REGRET

Mixed by hand, one pound at a time. Absolutely pure, natural flavor. If your dealer will not supply you we will send it direct, prepaid:
3½ oz., 75c.; ½ lb., $1.65; 1 lb., $3.30.
Write for our interesting and invaluable booklet, "How to Smoke a Pipe." It's FREE.

E. Hoffman Company, Mfrs. **Chicago**

M11

VICTOR THORSCH CO.
The Quality 5c Cigar
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

M11

Say "UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE" to the advertisers

Cottage Grove Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS
BLINDS AND
MOULDINGS
Lumber, Lath
and Shingles

91-101 Thirty-Eighth Street
Chicago, Ill. Tel. Douglas 799

MII

IF YOU LIKE GOOD

PIE

Ask for a Piece of

Case
&
Martin's

Connecticut Pie

"Always Good"

MII

Class News continued from page 8

department in the Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex.

Walter R. Smith, Ph.M., is instructor in English and history in a high school in St. Louis, Mo.

Kellogg Speed has recently moved to 66 East 48th Street.

Marcia Waples is teaching in Detroit, Mich.

1902

L. Hazel Buck Ewing
Bloomington, Ill.

Fred. D. Bramhall
The University

W. A. Averill is an instructor in English at Highland Park, Ill.

Frederick D. Bramhall is instructor in political science in the University.

Jerome Magee and his wife of Omaha, Neb., were recently in Chicago visiting Mr. Magee's parents.

Anna H. Marshall is the wife of Fred Merrifield, and resides at 503 East Huron Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Merton Maughs Mann has received the Austin Fellowship in architecture at Harvard.

H. F. MacNeish is teaching mathematics in Princeton University.

Agnes B. Powell is instructor in English

Continued on advertising page 12

F. W. BAKER

Men's Furnishings,
Hats, Pants, Etc.,
Jewelry Departm't

Best $2 and $3 Hat in Chicago

334 East 63rd Street
6306 Madison Avenue

All around the corner of 63rd and Madison Ave.

Open until 9.00 P.M.

MII

High Class
FURS

C. HENNING
86-88 State Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

TELEPHONE
Central 3525

MII

12 ART PANELS 50c

Exquisite Photo Tone Prints
SIZE 7 X 10
These pictures are beauties—the *most exquisite portrayals of*
"Woman Beautiful"
ever shown in one collection. We send the ful set of *12* complete, together with *100* lifelike miniatures of other beautiful *art pictures* for only *50c*, coin, stamps or Money Order. *Money returned if not satisfied.* Send to-day, to
FLORENTINE ART CO.
Dept. U.M. 456 Irving Park Ave., Chicago
FREE Order at once and we will include an extra picture in colors entitled "The Bather" absolutely complimentary.
MII

BIRDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
SINGING CANARIES,
TALKING PARROTS,
GOLDFISH AND AQUARIA
MAKE APPROPRIATE GIFTS
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE 88 STATE ST. CHICAGO

MII

MAYER MILLER
Manufacturer of FINE FURS

Mentor Bldg.
Room 30
Third Floor
Phone:
Randolph 1768

FURRIER
161-163 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
MII

FURS FURS

Fancy Furs in stock and made to order. Garments re-fitted to the latest styles

L. PROBSTEIN
88-90 East Washington St.

Room 54 Phone Randolph 969

MII

Class News continued from page 11

at the Kalamazoo High School, Kalamazoo, Mich.

1903
EARLE B. BABCOCK
The University

Frank L. Bennett is a teacher in German and English in the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.

Willis S. Hilpert is a chemist for the American Medical Association.

Hedwig Loeb, formerly residing at 5121 Michigan Avenue, should now be addressed 1003 Ft. Dearborn Building, Chicago.

Charles H. Shattuck is professor of botany in Clemson College, S. C.

J. A. Tolman, A.M., is instructor in English and Latin at Simmons College, Abilene, Tex.

Berthold L. Ullman is assistant in Latin in the University.

1904
MARIE EVELYN THOMPSON
Surf Street and Evanston Avenue

THEODORE B. HINCKLEY
The University

William Bryan is an instructor in chemistry in the high school of Palo Alto, Cal.

Edna C. Dunlap is a teacher of German,

Continued on advertising page 14

ROBERT STAEDTER CO.

155 STATE STREET
BETWEEN MADISON AND MONROE
Phone -:- -:- -:- Central 5334

Furs, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Millinery

IN OUR **FUR** DEPARTMENT will be found a complete and varied stock of Fur Coats, Neckwear and Muffs at reasonable prices. Special values in Russian Pony Coats, Mink Sets, and Black Lynx.

Fur Remodeling and Repairing at moderate prices

In our **SUIT** Section we are showing the best values ranging in price from **$25.00** up.

Our **MILLINERY** of the latest mode ranges in price from **$5.00, $7.50, $10.00** up to **$75.00**

MII

DRESS and Tuxedo Suits, Prince Albert and Cutaway Coats, Silk and Opera Hats Bought, Sold, Rented

Highest Prices Paid for Nearly New Clothes

COL. A. J. GATTERDAM
TAILOR
146 La Salle Street
TEL. MAIN 1231 CHICAGO, ILL.

MII

New Life for BLANKETS

WE thoroughly clean, revive and renew them and return them to you as soft and fleecy as when new. ¶ We also make a specialty of **Oriental Rugs, Carpets, Steamer Rugs, Bath Robes and Down Comforters.** ¶ References—any customer who has patronized

THE WOOLRY

Phone West 1795 393 OGDEN AVE., CHICAGO

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You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments

American Cotillon and Carnival Works

80-82 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS of

Costumes, Cotillon Figures and Favors
Serpentines and Confetti

We make, sell, and put up all kinds of Decorations for Banquets, Balls, Receptions, etc., etc. Would be pleased to submit estimate on any decorating desired for your coming events

MII

GO TO

THE MIDWAY DINING ROOM

57TH ST. AND ELLIS AVE.

FOR

A GOOD MEAL AT THE RIGHT PRICE

THE MIDWAY DINING ROOM

TICKETS: $3.50 FOR $3.00

MII

Do You Hear Well?

The Stolz Electrophone—A New, Electrical, Scientific and Practical Invention for those who are Deaf or Partially Deaf—MAY NOW BE TESTED IN YOUR OWN HOME.

Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone at home. This personal practical test serves to prove that the device satisfies, *with ease*, every requirement of a perfect hearing device. Write for particulars at once, before the offer is withdrawn, for by this *personal test* plan the *final* selection of the *one completely satisfactory hearing aid* is made easy and inexpensive for every one.

MRS. Q. LIDEUKA, 238 12th Ave., Maywood, Ill., wears an Electrophone. Less conspicuous than eye-glasses.

This new invention, the Stolz Electrophone (U. S. Patent No. 763,575) renders unnecessary such clumsy, unsightly and frequently harmful devices as trumpets, horns, tubes, ear drums, fans, etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the ear and which, the instant it is applied, *magnifies* the sound waves in such manner as to cause an *astonishing increase* in the *clearness* of *all sounds*. It overcomes the buzzing and roaring ear noises and, also, so constantly and electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually, the natural unaided hearing itself is gradually restored.

What Three Business Men Say.

The Electrophone is very satisfactory. Being small in size and great in hearing qualities makes it preferable to any I have tried and, I believe, I have tried all of them. M. W. HOYT, Wholesale Grocer, Michigan Ave. and River St., Chicago.

I got so deaf I could not hear with my speaking tube and was advised to try the Electrophone. After fifteen years of deafness, discomfort and worry I now hear perfectly at church and at concerts. W. R. UTLEY, Sales Mgr., S. A. Maxwell & Co., Chicago.

I have now used your Electrophone over a year, and know that it is a first-class, scientific hearing device. Without it people have to shout directly in my ear to make me hear. With it, I can hear distinctly when spoken to in an ordinary tone. Best of all, IT HAS STOPPED MY HEAD NOISES, which were a terrible aggravation. LEWIS W. MAY, Cashier, 100 Washington St., Chicago.

Write to, or call (call if you can) at our Chicago offices for particulars of our personal test offer and list of other prominent endorsers who will answer inquiries. Physicians cordially invited to investigate aurists' opinions.

Stolz Electrophone Co., 1299 Stewart Bldg., Chicago

Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Seattle, Indianapolis, Des Moines, Toronto. Foreign Office: 82-85 Fleet St., London, Eng.

Class News continued from page 12

French and history in Frances Shimer Academy, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Luthera Egbert is an instructor in English in Elgin Academy, Elgin, Ill.

Annie Ross, Ph.M., teaches French and German in Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

Jane B. Walker lives in Williamstown, Mass.

William Hugh Wood, A.M., '06, is instructor in history in the State Normal School of Guthrie, Okla.

1905

HELEN A. FREEMAN
5760 Woodlawn Avenue

CLYDE A. BLAIR
Clearmont, Wyo.

Abraham Berglund has recently moved from New York to Pullman, Wash., where he is an instructor in the State College.

Alice Briggs is principal of the high school in Lawrence, Mich. Miss Briggs is also an instructor in history, English, physics, and geography.

J. B. Campbell is superintendent of schools in Grand Marais, Mich.

Minnie M. Dunwell is instructor in mechanical drawing in the Albert G. Lane High School, and resides at 226 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago.

Continued on advertising page 18

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY BOOKS

BOOKS MAKE THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFTS. BOOKS ARE EASY TO BUY, EASY TO SEND, AND COST VERY LITTLE. BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS BOOKS AT OUR STORE, WHERE THE *LARGEST STOCK*, THE *GREATEST VARIETY*, AND THE BEST *FACILITIES* ARE AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

EVERYTHING IN BOOKS

SEND FOR ANY OF THESE CATALOGS

Books for Libraries *Books of Art* *Foreign Books* *Technical Books*
Old and Rare Books *Monthly Bulletin*

A. C. McCLURG & CO. 215-221 Wabash Ave.

MII

DO YOU DANCE?

IF you care to learn, come to my studio and let me give you lessons; either alone or in groups of four or more

Miss Mary Wood Hinman

PRICES: Ten Dollars for six private lessons. Five Dollars for six lessons in groups of four or more

TELEPHONE HYDE PARK 2768 STUDIO 179 E. 53D STREET

MII

UNIVERSAL REPAIR COMPANY

5509 COTTAGE GROVE AND 5623 JEFFERSON AVE.

All mechanical and Furniture Repairs.
Nickel Plating. -:- Mirrors resilvered.
Skates and Bicycles our specialty.
WE REPAIR, RENT, AND SELL THEM

Sign Painting and Fancy Lettering.
Painting and Decorating.
House and Room Cleaning and Packing.
We make a Specialty of exterminating insects.

Call upon us. FRANK DE GEER, PROP. Drop us a card.

MII

A GREAT CONVENIENCE!!!

We deliver to your door

THROUGH BAGGAGE CHECKS

to any city in AMERICA

CANADA or MEXICO

THE FRANK E. SCOTT TRANSFER CO.

TELEPHONE 482 HARRISON

Baggage transferred to or from all parts of the city

Main Office, 402-410 Wabash Ave., Chicago

MII

"Physical Perfection"

THIS new book, by Sylvester J. Simon, the well-known Physical Culturist, gives the key to the attainment of physical perfection, as the title indicates. It shows how to obtain and maintain the maximum of physical and mental health, strength and vigor. How to rid one's self of bodily ailments by rational and scientific methods. How to acquire "personal magnetism," and poise. It teaches women how to become more beautiful in face and figure, more graceful in carriage and repose. It aids men successward by showing them how to develop nerve force and brain power.

Natural Treatment of Bodily Ailments

It is not a book of mere generalities. It tells just how to relieve different conditions of ill-health, without the aid of drugs, apparatus, or mechanical means of any kind. There are exhaustive chapters on the cure and avoidance by **natural methods** of Obesity, Leanness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Skin diseases, Rheumatism and other Blood troubles, disorders of Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Nervous ailments, affections of Head, Throat and Lungs, etc.

There are special chapters on the care of the body through all stages of life from infancy to old age—including one on longevity. A valuable feature is a special index giving a ready key to exercises that develop or reduce various muscles, or that affect different organs or parts of the body.

By Founder of Great Health Institute

This book is thoroughly practical all the way through. It is the work of a man who has probably treated more patients by drugless methods than any other person in the world. Professor Simon's nature-cure institute, occupying an 8-story building at 14 Quincy Street, Chicago, is the largest and most successful of it's kind. Thousands, including many physicians, have sought **PHYSICAL PERFECTION** at this famous health home, and have found it. It was in pursuance of persistent requests of enthusiastic graduates that Professor Simon put his methods of instruction into print. No one who secures a copy of "Physical Perfection" would part with it for many times its cost.

Silk Cloth Edition, 208 pages, illustrated with 46 special plates drawn from photographed models, printed on fine paper, $3.00 prepaid. Large illustrated descriptive pamphlet, with table of contents, free upon application. Send at once.

Sylvester J. Simon, 14-A Quincy Street, Chicago, Ill.

Roller Skates

from which weaknesses have been eliminated and the limit of service and durability attained. Much more satisfactory to own your skates than to take chances on what the rinks furnish. Our free catalogue shows complete line.

Ice Skates

which are the result of nearly half a century of experience and effort and which have brought us an enviable reputation. All styles and grades in our free catalogue.

Desirable Christmas Gifts **All First-Class Dealers**

Barney & Berry, *172 Broad Street, Springfield, Mass.*

MII

CALLAGHAN & CO.

114 MONROE STREET

Usually have For Sale

LAW BOOKS

Required in

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THEY INVITE YOU
to inspect their stock

STUDENTS are allowed special discounts

THE LARGEST general
LAW BOOK SELLERS
and PUBLISHERS
in AMERICA

CALLAGHAN & CO.

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MAGNESIA COVERINGS

THE dividend-earning capacity of a steam plant is greatly increased through the use of Carey's Coverings on steam pipes, boilers and connections.

Carey's Coverings will *keep the heat in the pipes*—none is lost through radiation and condensation. They greatly reduce the amount of coal necessary to run the plant, because excessive firing is obviated.

Carey's Coverings are not harmed by the expansion or contraction of pipes or by vibration. They last longer than other coverings. They will increase the capacity of the plant by delivering *dry steam* to the engines.

Endorsed and used by the United States Navy, War and State Departments. Recommended and specified by architects and engineers. Recommended by technical institutions.

Write for catalogue and further particulars.

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY

General Offices: Sta. R, CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.

BRANCHES
In all large cities throughout the United States Canada and Mexico

FACTORIES
Lockland, Ohio
Hamilton, Ont.
Plymouth Meeting, Pa.

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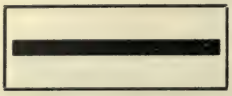
College Cafe

447 Fifty-Fifth St.
NEAR LEXINGTON AVE.

ONLY PURE FOOD STUFFS USED
SERVICE UP-TO-DATE



Regular Breakfast
6.30 to 10.00 a. m. 25c

Luncheon
11.30 a. m. to 2.00 p. m. 20c up

Dinner
5.30 to 7.30 p. m. 25c

Sunday Dinner
12.00 to 2.30 p. m. 35c
LUNCHEON 5.00 to 7.00 P. M.

SERVICE A LA CARTE ALL DAY

MII

Class News continued from page 14

Lyford Paterson Edwards was raised to the priesthood on Sunday, October 11, by the Bishop of Chicago. Father Edwards is vicar of St. Matthews Church, Evanston, Ill.

Anna Goldstein has moved from 4802 Ashland Avenue to 5160 Michigan Avenue.

R. A. Hall is associate professor of chemistry in Clemson College, S. C.

Albert L. Hopkins has received a faculty scholarship in law at Harvard.

Addie L. Knight is manager of the Tea Room in Scruggo-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods store of St. Louis, Mo., and resides at 5035 Ridge Avenue in that city.

Wayland Magee left about a month ago for a year's trip around the world.

Elmer McClain is principal of the high school in West Newton, Ind. Mr. McClain's home address is Lima, O.

W. G. S. Miller has moved from 5815 Drexel Avenue to 6059 Ellis Avenue, Chicago.

H. D. Sulcer has recently moved from Chicago to New York, and has his offices located there at 901 Flatiron Building.

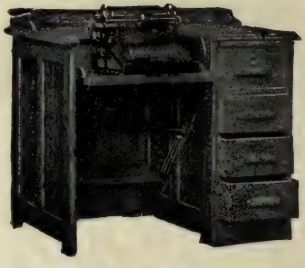
Continued on advertising page 19

HOLMES'
Delicatessen and Home Bakery
Phone Hyde Park 3789

The Home of Goodies Properly Cooked, also Real English Pork Pies and Everything for Evening Spreads -:- -:- -:-

404 East Sixty-Third Street

MII



Desks
Tables
Chairs
Safes
Office Appliances

MATLOCK CO.,
Commercial Furnishers
331-333 Wabash Ave

Christmas Novelties
In French Novelty Jewelry, Arts and Crafts Jewelry, Furs, Marabout and Cogue Neckwear, Millinery, Fur Hats and Toques

MAISON HUME
57 RANDOLPH STREET - CHICAGO
Masonic Temple, Ground Floor
MR. HUME was formerly part owner of the MAISON NOUVELLE

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PHONE HYDE PARK 1629

ACKERMAN MARKET-HOUSE COMPANY

277-79 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO

MII

Say "UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE" to the advertisers

The Mrs. Knox Lunch Club

An exclusive lunch club for women only. A membership fee of 25 cents monthly entitles members to the use of a circulating library of the latest and best fiction and other benefits, making the club unique among the many lunch clubs of the city. Ladies not holding membership tickets are admitted by the payment of a 5-cent guest fee. An up-to-date kitchen in connection furnishes everything needed on the tables. Pastry goods are on sale, and purchases of a dollar or more are delivered. The place is worth visiting. 45 Randolph Street, half block east of State Street and exactly opposite Marshall Field's.

Special exhibit and sale of pastry goods every Saturday.

MII

Class News continued from page 18

1906

HELEN RONEY
Fullerton Place, Waterloo, Iowa

F. R. BAIRD
Omaha, Neb.

L. L. Burlingame is an instructor in botany at Stanford University.

H. G. Burns is an instructor in science at Fort Atkinson, Wis.

John B. Cleveland is teaching in the engineering department of the University of Michigan.

Arnold Dresden, S.M., teaches mathematics in the University High School.

Roy Gittinger, A.M. teaches Latin in the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

E. A. Lanning is now superintendent of schools at Globe, Ariz.

S. Louise Lull teaches Gregg shorthand and the common branches in the high school at Bishop, Cal.

Zella Perkins, M.S., teaches chemistry in the high school at Menominee, Wis.

Mabel W. Porter is an instructor in the high school at Mauston, Wis.

Lucile Rochlitz has charge of the language work in the Belvidere, Ill., high school.

H. C. Wright is in the Clyde High School, Berwyn, Ill.

Continued on advertising page 21

Vogelsang's

Restaurant

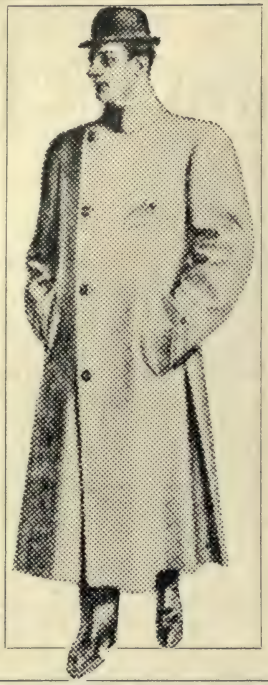
shows its appreciation of your patronage by the elegant service it offers you in return—

Banquet Room for Fraternity Dinners

VOGELSANG'S RESTAURANT
178 Madison Street

MII

You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments



WOOLF'S
CLOTHING HOUSE
STATE AND MONROE STS.

"College Styles" for Young Men

THE smart dressers among the younger set have always found that our celebrated "Young Men's Department" shows greater variety and more exclusive style features than any other department of its kind. The new Fall models are now on display, in Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats, made up in fabrics of the finest weave

$15 to $35

Complete Showing of High-grade Furnishings, Hats and Shoes

M11

COLLEGE CLOTHES OF CLASS AND DISTINCTION

FALL and WINTER CLOTHES

CONSERVATIVE AND VOGUE PATTERNS OF STANDARD AND NOVELTY DESIGNS, WITH EXCLUSIVE IDEAS AND THE BEST OF TAILORING HAVE MADE MY REPUTATION—MY CONSISTENT WORK MAINTAINS IT.

THE NEWEST OF FALL FABRICS NOW ON HAND.

HARRY H. PARKES TAILOR

421-2-3 ADAMS EXPRESS BUILDING
185 DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO

PHONE RANDOLPH 1001

M11

MAKERS OF CORRECT GARMENTS FOR MEN

We have a line of handsome New Woolens and beautiful materials at our command and are prepared to plan your wardrobe for fall.

The colorings and patterns are those approved by intelligent, careful makers and the wearer has the comfortable assurance of all that is fashionable in the world of dress.

SPANN

185 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

M11

Class News continued from page 19

1907
EDITH B. TERRY
6044 Jefferson Avenue
W. E. WRATHER
Care Gulf Pip Line, Beaumont, Tex.

Frances M. Banta, Ph.M., is a preceptress and instructor in the Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa.

Joshua G. Boomhour is on the faculty of the Baptist University for Women, Raleigh, N. C.

Guy R. Clements, S.M., is an assistant in mathematics in Harvard University.

Evalyn Cornelius teaches in the Whiting, Ind., high school.

C. M. Correll has charge of the department of history and social science at the North Dakota State Normal School, Mayville, N. D.

Violet Elizabeth Higley is an instructor in English in the high school at Waukegan, Ill.

Arthur H. Hirsch is in the Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.

Pauline Horn is engaged in teaching work in the Des Plaines, Ill., high school.

Elfrida M. Larson teaches in the All Saints School, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Gertrude Lennes teaches at Crystal Lake, Ill.

Madeline Lucas teaches in the Texas Woman's College, Bryan, Tex.

Continued on advertising page 22

TELEPHONE RANDOLPH 942

MILIAN ENGH

Tailor

163 STATE STREET, SUITE 52

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

M11

Western Life Indemnity Co.

MASONIC TEMPLE
CHICAGO
GEO. M. MOULTON - PRESIDENT

A FEW SPECIAL POSITIONS open to men attending the University. Address W. B. MUSSELMAN, Supt. of Agencies.

MII

Class News continued from page 21

1908
ELEANOR C. DAY
6110 Kimbar Avenue

Hattie R. Anderson is instructor in Latin and history in the high school of Sandwich, Ill.

Gertrude O. Dickerman is teaching at Libertyville, Ill.

S. K. Diebel, formerly residing at 288 East 55th Street, has moved to 212 East 46th Street.

George W. Graves is residing at 301 South Taylor Avenue, Oak Park.

Helen Gunsaulus has been in Europe since early summer, where she will remain for a year and a half.

Edward L. Cornell resides at 6808 Yale Avenue.

Pauline R. Horn has recently moved to 5242 Greenwood Avenue.

James H. Larson may be addressed at 501 West 50th Street, New York City.

Clarence A. McBride is a correspondent at the W. C. Kern Company, 48–50 Wabash Avenue. Mr. McBride resides at 348 East 54th Street.

Annie S. Newman may be addressed at 5605 Madison Avenue.

Charles Newberger is a student at the Rush Medical College, and resides at 500 West Taylor Street.

Continued on advertising page 27

THE
NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
Of TORONTO, CAN.

is a company operating under direct **Federal** control!

Owing to a **careful selection** of **risks,** a **MOST economical** management, and a **high rate** of **interest** earned consistent with **gilt-edged securities,** the Company's **financial position** to-day is **unexcelled!**

Our **rates** are **moderate, guarantees high,** and **dividends** the **best yet!**

We make a specialty of University of Chicago Faculty, Students, and Alumni.

If not fully covered by Insurance (?) or **wishing** an **agency,** kindly communicate with

GEO. E. GARVIN, State Manager
Room 912, Tribune Bldg. CHICAGO

MII

Marsh & McLennan

INSURANCE
in all its Branches

159 La Salle Street, Chicago

54 William Street, New York

123 Bishopsgate Street, London

MII

Say "UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE" to the advertisers

COLLEGE MEN ATTENTION!

The New VISIBLE HAMMOND Will Interest YOU

This machine writes 26 languages in 100 styles and sizes of type

RUSSIAN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, and TWENTY other languages ALL may be used on a

SINGLE HAMMOND

We have an opening for a Student Representative at the University

We have an opening for a Student Representative at the University

REASONS why the HAMMOND is so universally used by professional men:

INTERCHANGEABILITY OF TYPE
PERMANENT ALIGNMENT
TWO COLORED RIBBON
Ability to use ANY WIDTH OF PAPER
PORTABILITY and
OUR SPECIAL PROPOSITION TO COLLEGE MEN!

Have you seen our new MATHEMATICAL HAMMOND?

Our CATALOGUE and COLLEGE PROPOSITION on REQUEST!

CHICAGO BRANCH: 1005 SECURITY BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE AND MADISON STREET

M11

The New Hotel Brevoort Chicago

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
AFTER-THEATRE PARTIES

The Twentieth Century Hotel — Absolutely Fireproof

VISIT THE RAINBOW ROOM

Restaurant *Grill Room* *Buffet*

Unsurpassed in Appointments and Decorations

Margulie's Orchestra. **ARTHUR M. GRANT, Manager.**

M11

When in Detroit, stop at

Hotel Tuller

New and Absolutely Fire-proof

Corner Adams Avenue and Park Street

In the Center of the Theatre, Shopping and Business District

A la Carte Cafe

Newest and Finest Grill Room in the City

Club Breakfast - - - 40c up
Luncheon - - - - 50c
Table d'Hote Dinners - 75c
Music from 6 p.m. to 12 p.m.

Every Room has Private Bath

EUROPEAN PLAN
Rates $1.50 per Day and up

L. W. TULLER, *Proprietor* M. A. SHAW, *Manager*

M11

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Expert Work Guaranteed

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Class News continued from page 22

1909

Miss Lucy E. Smith may be addressed care Mary Institute, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

ENGAGEMENTS

'08. Lois Kaufman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kaufman, of Blue Island, Ill., to Herbert Ira Markham, of Dayton, O.

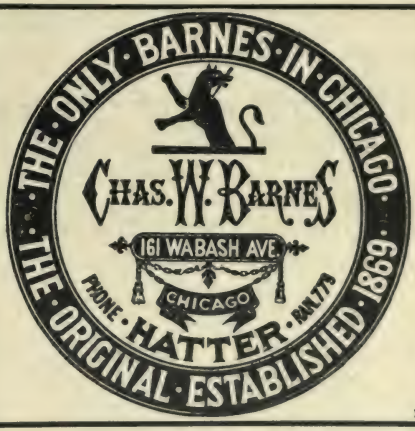
Mr. Markham is with the Federal Electric Company, Chicago.

MARRIAGES

'96. Leon S. Alschuler to Myrtle Agnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Barbe, 4230 Grand Boulevard, Wednesday, October 21, 1908, at the home of the bride's sister. Mr. and Mrs. Alschuler will be at home after November 1 at 4230 Grand Boulevard.

'01. Herman Egbert Bulkley to Maude Vivian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burritt Mattheson DeGroff, 902 Flournoy Street, Chicago, September 17, 1908. They will be at home after December 1 at 367 Homan Avenue, Chicago.

Continued on advertising page 29



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Capital: A Critique of Political Economy. By Karl Marx. Volume I. The Process of Capitalist Production. Cloth, 869 pages, $2.00. Volume II. The process of Circulation of Capital. Cloth, 618 pages, $2.00. Either volume sold separately.

The Ancient Lowly: A History of the Ancient Working People. By C. Osborne Ward. Cloth, two large volumes, $4.00. Either volume sold separately at $2.00.

Ancient Society. By Lewis H. Morgan, LL.D. Cloth, 586 pages, $1.50.

American Communities and Co-operative Colonies. By Alfred Hinds. Second revision, cloth, 600 pages, $1.50.

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O. T. WALL E. G. LANGFORD

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Class News continued from page 27

Mr. Bulkley had as best man his cousin, Ernest William Kohlsaat, Jr., '02.

'01. Hugh L. McWilliams to Julia, daughter of Mrs. Mifflin E. Bell, Tuesday, November 10, 1908, at the home of the bride's sister, 203 E. 44th Street.

'02. Reginald Odher Miles to Josephine, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Lackner, at the home of the bride's parents, on Saturday, September 26, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Miles will be at home after December 1 at 269 56th Street, Chicago.

Ex-'04. Harry Wilkerson Ford to Lola, daughter of Mrs. Emma Woolfington, Tuesday, October 6, at Muncie, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Ford will be at home after December 1 at 209 East 66th Street.

Ex-'06. William Hugh Hatfield to Lida, daughter of Mr and Mrs. William Thomasson Rankin, October 23, 1908, at the home of the bride's parents at Keswich, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield will be at home after November 1 at 3346 South Park Avenue.

'08. Karl H. Dixon to Esther Hall, on Tuesday, November 10, at the Hyde Park Baptist Church, Chicago.

Mr. Dixon is in newspaper work in Butte, Mont.

Continued on advertising page 33

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IF SO we are catering to just such as you

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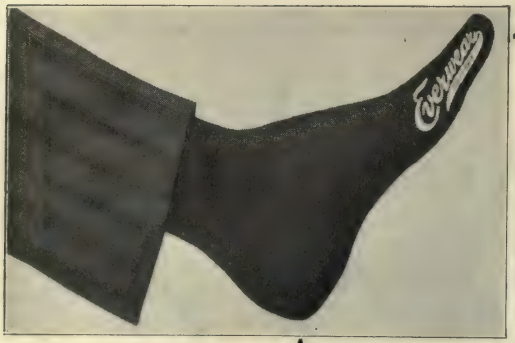

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A new pair for each pair that does not wear six months.

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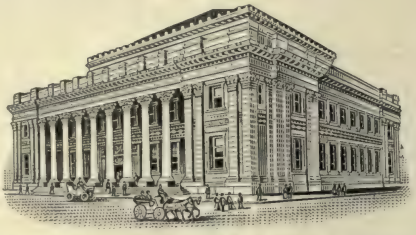

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Class News continued from page 29

DEATHS

A full report of the circumstances attending the recent death in the Philippine Islands, of Tilden R. Wakeley, '02, who was killed by the natives, has come into the possession of the alumni office. This report consists of documents from the Department of Public Instruction and from the office of the Senior Inspector of the Philippine Constabulary of the province of Negros Oriental.

Mr. Wakeley was stationed as an officer of the Bureau of Education at Kobankalan, a town in the southern part of the province. The class work of his school ended in March, but Mr. Wakeley remained to conduct normal work among his native teachers. About April 15, in company with a member of the Department of Forestry, he undertook a trip across the Island to Bais, and from there to Tolon, in the southern part of the Island. The party consisted of two Americans and three Filipinos.

The last letter and journal of Mr. Wakeley depicts in graphic manner the difficulties of their journey through the virgin forest of the interior. He describes the dangers from hostile natives to which they were continually

Continued on advertising page 36

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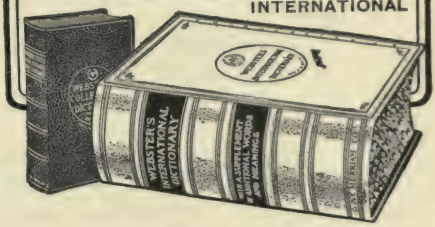

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Whatever price you pay, "Waterman's Ideal" stamped on the holder of a fountain pen guarantees perfect satisfaction.

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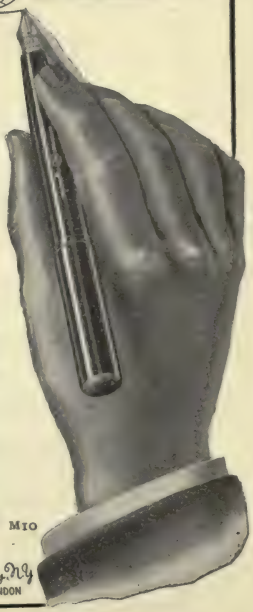

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- Remarks by the Undergraduate.
- Athletics.

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MII

Class News continued from page 33

exposed. The last entry bears the date of Saturday, April 25, and among other things, he writes as follows: "Tomorrow or Monday we go into the hills, and perhaps I cannot write for a couple of weeks."

Toward the close of the vacation period, the division superintendent of schools became anxious over the absence of any report or news from Mr. Wakeley, and on the eighth of June search for the party was begun.

The expedition consisted of about fifty officers and men. The report of the Senior Inspector in tracing from hamlet to hamlet the travels of the unfortunate party, reads like a book of adventures. After five days march, they came to a town called Baycan, and there from the native Montescans they learned the details of the murder of the two Americans and their Filipino companions. The crime had been committed by one Ayhao and his two sons and a number of other people of the Pamari district who had been engaged by the Americans as cargadors. Ayhao had visited Baycan since the murder and while gambling with the natives, had told them all about it. He had lead Mr. Wakeley and his friends into the deepest recesses of the forest, and at night, after they had wrapped themselves in their blankets and were asleep, he drugged them with the fumes

Continued on advertising page 39

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THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD

INSTALLED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO BUILDINGS

COMPLETE SYSTEMS FOR ALL METHODS OF HEATING

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Will find Restaurants on two floors
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PRICES . . 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c

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CLARK AND RANDOLPH

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Bargain Matinees Daily for Ladies and Children

The Most Luxurious Music Hall in the World

Say "University of Chicago Magazine" to the advertisers

Class News continued from page 36

of a shrub called *tuyogtuyog*, which is understood to possess the properties of an opiate. Then, when they were all in profound slumber, Ayhao and his men killed them with lances and bolos.

The military company, on learning these facts, pushed on toward the spot where the murder had been committed, and on a heavily timbered ridge discovered the last camping place of Mr. Wakeley and his friends. The remains of the ill-fated party were gathered up and taken to Malate, where funeral services were conducted on Saturday, July 18. Many of the friends of Mr. Wakeley, including the highest officers of the government, were present.

The following extract from a letter from David P. Barrows, Ph.D., '95, Director of Education in the Philippine Islands, to Mr. Ebenezer Wakeley, father of Mr. Tilden Wakeley, is of interest:

"You will permit me to add that your son was highly esteemed by all his associates, and was looked upon as a man of unusual promise and character. A few days before he left on the expedition which ended in his death, I received a note from him expressing his regret that he could not attend a reception to Professor MacClintock and Professor Starr of the University of Chicago, given by the

Continued on advertising page 41

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M11

Class News continued from page 39

Alumni Association of the University, of which he was a member; and he sent to me for the occasion a pennant of the University. This last gift received from his hands will be treasured by the Alumni Association, and in behalf of those of us who were students at the same University which educated him, as well as on my own behalf, I wish to convey to you my sincere expressions of sympathy and sense of loss."

Mr. Wakeley was born in Chicago, September 22, 1880.

LITERARY NOTES

Those readers of periodicals to whom the name of Maude Radford Warren, '95, has become familiar may now welcome it on the title-page of a book, *The Land of the Living*, just issued by Harpers. Like so many of her stories this, too, deals with the sweet seductive Irish atmosphere happily intermingled with some bright glimpses of Chicago life. Mrs. Warren's world is that of every-day people such as Callahan, the political boss, who has found that only by compromise can he succeed in his ward; MacDermott, the younger man, whose ideals are still untainted by contact with practical politics in this, the land of the living; Mayme Broomer, the girl of the middle working-class, who as a type

Continued on advertising page 44

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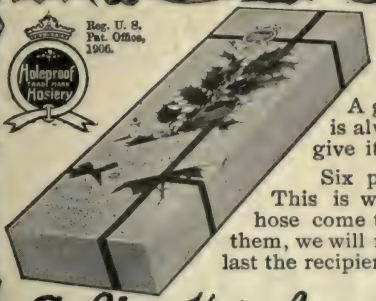

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906.

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Class News continued from page 41

is on a par with the man who believes in adapting himself to conditions as they come, and finally, Moira Carew, the sweet girl from Kilmanan, Ireland, who, too, has some of the ideals of the younger MacDermott and finds herself slow to understand the practical ways of the new America. These people move in the world just beyond your doorstep; they and many like them are to be met even as you walk from your home to the corner drugstore. The Chicago color is inserted in light, deft touches that make each character familiar without a label. The narrative is told almost entirely in fluent conversation.

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Harold L. Ickes, '97, contributed an explanation of the aims of the Conservation League of America to the October *Midland,* showing how this new Chicago movement, which is to protect the nation's resources and develop them for public use, is being supported by important organizations all over the country.

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TIME WORKS WONDERS

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Ten years ago ready-for-service clothing was still in the gunnysack period. Even now huge pyramids of these creations cover tables of our great clothing emporiums. Tossed about from place to place, dusty, stretched and strained, hourly losing what little semblance of form they ever possessed, ill served, without privacy, the customer is hustled about until he loses his patience and spends his money under the provocations of the moment for goods that are doomed to disappoint.

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